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POWERS MOVE TO CLEAN UP THE CONCESSIONS

AT practically all of the chief ports of China there are sections of land known as "concessions" or "settlements," where foreigners may own land for residential or business purposes. The *Encyclopaedia Sinica* defines term "concession" to mean a "piece of ground leased by the Chinese to a foreign government and sub-let to western merchants," while a "settlement" is an area "wherein western merchants may lease land directly from the Chinese owners—which is generally done by perpetual lease. In either case it is understood that the police control shall be in the hands of the foreign power: a right which the power delegates to a Municipal Council." There is of course, a great deal more to these terms than the foregoing definition indicates, but is sufficient to show that it is a section of land wherein foreigners reside and conduct their businesses under rights guaranteed by some treaty, and the policing of the areas is under the control of the foreign powers administering the territory. At Shanghai there are two of these areas, one of which is known as the "International Settlement" and the other as the "French Concession." The ruling power in the International Settlement is a Consular Body composed of the consular representatives of a dozen or more Powers while the French Concession is controlled exclusively by the French. In both cases the administrative power has been delegated to a Municipal Council which is elected by the local ratepayers, or voters, the voting right being limited to persons who either own a certain amount of land or who pay rent on a piece of property.

THE original idea when the treaties covering these concessions and settlements were negotiated, was that they were to be places where foreigners could live, the reason being that when the foreigner first arrived in China there was no place for him to live. The native cities were (in most cases still are), walled areas with narrow streets and with sanitary arrangements similar to the status of cities of mediaeval Europe. Therefore, the foreigner demanded a clean and healthful place in which to live and since land was of little value in those days, the Chinese quite readily granted the foreigners a place in the open territories at the various ports. The foreigners then set about in characteristic fashion to lay out streets, erect modern buildings, and later on as the trade developed, modern municipal improvements such as paved roads, docks for shipping, electric light and power installations, sanitary measures, and means of transportation, were provided. The improvements and developments plus the efficient police protection provided by the foreigners, soon made the concessions and settlements more desirable places in which to live than the adjoin-

ing Chinese cities. This the Chinese themselves were quick to realize and although the foreign administered areas were originally set aside for the exclusive residence of the foreigner, the Chinese soon found a way to also get into the foreign administered sections. Local civil wars which made the Chinese sections unsafe for either residence or business speeded the congregation of the Chinese into the settlements and concessions. To take a recent case, it has been estimated that a quarter of a million Chinese have flocked into the Shanghai settlements since the beginning of the provincial war last September and although many of these people will eventually go back to the homes on the farms and in the villages hereabouts when things quiet down, a great many will remain in the foreign areas, finding it more desirable to reside under foreign police control than under Chinese police or military administration.

THIS arrangement of permitting the Chinese to reside in the foreign administered areas has been mutually satisfactory to foreigner and Chinese alike. It has helped the foreigner because it has brought millions of Chinese customers to his door thereby making his business profitable and his real estate valuable. It has helped the Chinese because it has given them security of life and property not afforded by their own government and furthermore it has given to China a number of modern cities which never would have been developed otherwise. This is shown in China's almost complete failure to develop modern ports at places other than where foreigners have concessions or settlements. The port of Tsingtao, for example which was developed by the Germans and Japanese and then turned back to the Chinese militarists has been a political football from the day the Chinese government got its hands on the place. Its treasury was looted by the Chihli party in order to get funds for the election of Tsao Kun and now another crowd of militarists is in control and the former governor—a western educated man—is in jail.

HOWEVER, this is beside the question we started out to discuss: "The move to clean up the Concessions." Since the establishment of the Republic in 1911 and civil wars and political disturbances have become the order of the day, the Chinese militarists and political leaders have found the foreign concessions very convenient. Convenient, not only as safe places in which to reside, but also safe places in which to invest fortunes which they have amassed in one way or another while in political life. In Tientsin, for example, the tourist will be shown street after street of modern residences comparable only to "millionaire's row" in an American metropolis, all of the property on which is owned by Chinese officials who have taken advantage of their opportunities while in office in the national capital, Peking, which is only 80 miles distant and connected by both motor and railroad as well as long-distance telephone and telegraph. This curious state of affairs at Tientsin was discussed a few months ago in the *Review* under the heading, "The Crime of the Tientsin Concessions," wherein it was pointed out that the foreigners by permitting this sort of thing to continue were not only destroying their own case in respect to a continuance of extraterritoriality, but were actually becoming accomplices in the continuance of disorder in China. The reason for this is that when one party is kicked out of office either in the Capital or in the provinces, the leaders run to the foreign concessions and settlements where they reside in perfect safety while they plot new rebellions. Since the government can not invade the foreign settlements, the militarists and politicians are perfectly safe to engage in intrigue against the crowd that happens to be in power. To use the example of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, he has repeatedly been driven out of Canton and elsewhere in Chinese territory and in every case has fled to a foreign concession where he resided in safety until he could accumulate sufficient funds for a new revolution. There has been another bad effect upon the psychology of officialdom, for officials with few exceptions, always have in the backs of their minds the thought that *they can escape to a foreign concession*: hence their usual utter disregard of the principles of common honesty while in office. If the average official knew that he would not be able to "get away with it" there doubtless would be more honesty on the part of Chinese officialdom, and of still more importance, some little thought of the welfare of the people over whom they govern.

LARGELY as a result of the recent fighting in the vicinity of Shanghai, the Shanghai Consular Body recently recommended to the Diplomatic Corps in Peking, that the foreign settlements at Shanghai be "cleaned-up" from the standpoint of permitting political refugees recently deprived of office to reside here. Similar action has been recommended on innumerable occasions in the past, but nothing has been accomplished owing to failure of the Diplomatic Corps to obtain unanimous agreement. This time however, they had a clear case. Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, when deprived of office by the present Peking government, instead of submitting, simply got on a gunboat at Nanking and quietly came down the Yangtsze to Shanghai under cover of darkness and entered the International Settlement. When he entered the Settlement, he is said to have given his word that he had retired from political life, but whether this report is correct or not, he had not been here many days before he slipped out of the Settlement in a motor car, also at night, and rejoined his old troops and immediately launched a new rebellion. This was the straw that broke the camel's back, so to speak, so the Powers got together and passed the order barring the militarists and politicians from residence in the Shanghai Settlements. The order is not as all-embrt acing as it should be, but it constitutes an importan- beginning. It is hoped that the order eventually will be extended to all of the other settlements and concessions, and as we have pointed out in the foregoing and repeatedly in the past, this is bound to have a steadying effect upon the whole political situation. If the disgruntled and revengeful militarists and politicians are forced to go abroad, or know that they may have to go abroad, they will find the matter of promoting revolutions considerably more difficult and further it is bound to make better officials of them while in office, for none of the precious crowd have any desire to become political refugees in foreign lands.

Admirals of the China, East India, and Australia squadrons have arranged to meet at Singapore within the next few weeks, with the object of exchanging views on the naval situation, as in pre-war practise, when meetings are held annually, according to a *Reuter* despatch. The meeting is only a matter of ordinary routine and is of no special significance,

SINGAPORE

AN important bit of news during the past week was the report of a further discussion in Parliament of the Singapore Naval Base when some one raised the question as to whether the Singapore Base plan has really been shelved or whether it has merely been delayed. For months now both East and West—the British Empire, America, France, Holland, Japan, and China—have felt a vital interest in the discussion and solution of the problem of the further fortification of Singapore. Singapura, to give its Malay form—that is, the City of the Lion—bade fair for a time to become more than ever a Lion City, a city of vast and growing importance to the British Lion. Situated as it is on the island of that name at the southern extremity of the long Malay Peninsula, just north of the equator, and lying almost midway between China and Japan, and India, it is relatively close to French Indo-China, the Netherlands East Indies, and the Philippine Islands, and is qualified by its geographical position to be the guardian of the gate for Australia and New Zealand on the south. Its importance from a strategic as well as an economic point of view is beyond dispute. For years it has been heavily fortified at great cost to the imperial government, aided by a heavy annual military contribution payable by the colony and fixed at 20% of its gross revenue. Should the plan evolved, or rather announced, a year and a half ago for its additional fortification be carried out Singapore would become an Asiatic Gibralter which by nature it is fitted to be.

WITH its propinquity to the colonial possessions of most of the Powers its future development was naturally of world-wide interest. Of all the great nations Japan was the most interested. The United States, France, the Netherlands, and China pursued a policy of watchful but certainly not unfriendly waiting. Not so Japan. Bitter, stinging, and vociferous was the outcry when the scheme was first publicly discussed. Japan's safety and honor were apparently felt to be attacked in almost equal degrees. Of late the attack of the Japanese journalists has been slightly less vitriolic but no less determined. The strain seemed to be somewhat lessened by the change in the government of England which brought the Labor Party into power. Said the *Hochi*, one of the largest Japanese dailies: "The attitude of the British Labor party toward the Indian question and toward the Singapore naval base, are to us the most interesting of all the policies of the British Cabinet. The Singapore base question is the more important because it refers keenly to the safety of Japan." And the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, of Tokyo also held out the bogey to a frightened England of a race war between White and Yellow. "The question of establishing a naval base at Singapore is a direct challenge to Japan. If war comes, the struggle will be between the yellow and the white races, and Japan will never attempt to strike the tinder that will cause such a conflagration." The *Yomiuri* adds that whatever England might gain from Australia by strengthening Singapore she would lose more from the enmity which would be stirred up in India, China, and Japan. Well might England be alarmed, and the Labor government tremble!

WHEN Mr. Ramsay MacDonald took the helm of the British Ship of State he and his co-laborers decided to sound the governments of the Dominions in reference to the fortification plan for Singapore. Canada and Ireland preferred to offer no advice; Australia, New Zealand, and Newfoundland supported the scheme, while General Smuts of South Africa was reported to be supporting the Imperial government's policy as tending toward permanent peace. It seems fairly clear that there were two chief reasons for the decision of Mr. MacDonald's government not to go ahead with the scheme: first on account of his desire to maintain and encourage friendly and peaceful international relations which he felt might be endangered by the fruition of the Singapore scheme; secondly, the cost involved—it seems fairly clear, however, that this was a secondary and not the chief reason. The Commonwealth of Australia, as Mr. MacDonald while in office frankly stated, although cordially sympathizing with the imperial government's plans for peace was still of the opinion that the fortification plan should be carried out, and it offered to aid financially. New Zealand agreed with Australia and offered as a first contribution the sum of £100,000. Despite this, and although he was confident that the plan as discussed did not in any way contravene either the letter or the spirit of the agreements reached at the Washington Conference, the English Premier definitely announced the dropping of the scheme on the ground that "after careful consideration the government had decided that the scheme would detrimentally affect the government's foreign policy, aiming at the creation of international confidence and facilitating a comprehensive agreement for the limitation of armaments." That the Labor government was sincerely attempting to reduce governmental expenditures, and that this is not unconnected with the Singapore decision is clearly shown by the emphasis laid by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty on the reduction of £2,2000,000 in the Naval estimates introduced into the House of Commons on March 18, 1924.

WITH the overwhelming defeat at the polls of Mr. MacDonald's Labor government, and the formation of a Conservative Cabinet under Mr. Stanley Baldwin early in November last, the question of developing Singapore as a naval base was immediately re-opened. The official list of the new Conservative Cabiret was issued on November 6, and on the same day the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. S. M. Bruce, publicly announced his confidence that the British government would proceed at a very early date to the construction of the Singapore base, and give effect to the decisions of the Imperial Conference. Bruce added that he had received from the Conservatives in the course of the past two months intimation that they agreed to carry out the proposals for the Empire defence scheme, and would make provision to encourage inter-Imperial trade. On this subject of trade, it may be added that the external trade of the British Isles during the year 1923 mounted up to nearly £2,000,000,000; of this amount about one half was carried on the Pacific and Indian Oceans. During this same year the external trade of the United States—which has been increasing to a notable degree in the Orient—was about four-fifths as large as that of Great Britain. A little over a month after the speech of the Australian Premier just referred to, Mr. Bruce issued a statement to the effect that as a consequence of the recent expenditure on defence schemes the Australian Parliament must first consider Australia's further contribution in connection with the Singapore base.

ON December 11, in the House of Commons Major-General Sir Newton Moore, Unionist Member for Richmond asked what amount had been expended on the plans for enlarging the Singapore Base, what amount would be necessary to complete the scheme, and whether it was contemplated that Australia and New Zealand would contribute. The First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. W. C. Bridgman, replied that £90,500 had been expended. The original estimate amounted to £11,000,000 to be spread over nine years; Mr. Bridgman at the same time recalled the plans of Australia and New Zealand above referred to, to contribute to this cause.

IT is not surprising that the plans of the Conservatives in England to go on with the fortification of Singapore should immediately result in a recrudescence of editorial as well as popular criticism in Japan. The *Jiji* called attention to the possibility of misunderstanding on the part of the Japanese people, although it admitted that the question is purely one of domestic concern to Great Britain. The *Chugai* held that the alleged reason for the construction of the Base, namely for the defence of Australia, is unjustifiable in view of the Washington Quadruple agreement, which renders that continent immune from attack; and the *Kokumin* declared that Japan would have to modify her defence policy. The *Yamato* even went so far as to assert that the construction of such a Base would nullify the naval ration agreed on at Washington. On this subject of criticism from Japan it may be of interest to quote from Mr. William Howard Gardiner's article "America and Britain in the Far East" which we recently reprinted: "This purely defensive function of the Singapore project might explain the outcry that has come from the Japanese press against the project—under the general allegation that it will be a menace to Japan proper. But in making such an allegation the Japanese seem to have overlooked the fact that the Singapore project calls for the spending of £10,000,000 *during the course of the nine years* necessary to complete it, whereas the Japanese, though they have six uninjured dockyards quite capable of taking care of the whole of their fleet, are said to be spending £10,000,000 *within the present twelve months* to rehabilitate and greatly improve two of their bases that were injured by the earthquake of a year ago. Is not Japan just the same 3,000 miles from Singapore that Singapore is from Japan? And are not extra bases, to be finished within the year by the calamity stricken Japanese at a cost of £10 000,000 more of an implication of menace to Singapore and to the Philippines than a single base at Singapore to be finished ten years hence? Consideration of the entire naval situation suggests, a deeper reason for the past outcry in the Japanese press against the Singapore project. It will be recalled that during the twenty-four months, following the close of the Washington Conference, the Japanese have authorized and started the building of 170,000 tons post-Conference cruisers and of over 80,000 tons of post-Conference submarines, whereas, in that period, neither America nor Britain authorized any expansion of the "unlimited" classes of their fleet. Yet some seemingly plausible pretext had to be given to the Japanese public in order that it would give adequate support to the intensive fleet expansion the Japanese authorities were pushing in order to make American and British opposition to the Maritime Plan probably so costly to us as not to be maintained. The obvious thing to do was to keep the Japanese people in a turmoil of fear. So the only outstanding naval project—the Singapore base—was represented to the gullible Japanese as a direct threat aimed at Japan.

"ALL of this has been so well understood in informed circles that it was predicted that if the development of Singapore were stopped, as it has been by the British Labor government, then the Japanese authorities, being deprived of the pretext under which they were expanding their fleet, would promptly raise another issue. For Japanese policy demands either the semblance of a menace or a grievance—to serve as a popular internal irritant and stimulant to preparation for external effort. So it was not surprising to some that, within three weeks after the British decision not to develop Singapore, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, at the instance of his Foreign Office, precipitated a serious situation by saying that "grave consequences" would result if Japanese were excluded as immigrants. A grievance was promptly furnished to the Japanese people as a substitute for the alleged menace of Singapore. And it may be added that, unless the development of Singapore is resumed in the near future, it is expected that Australia and New Zealand will hear from the Japanese on the subject of immigration."

IT is unnecessary to review here the arguments pro and con which have been aired in newspapers, magazines, and books during the past two years regarding the proposed Singapore Base. Very interesting and worthy of consideration are those advanced by Mr. Gardiner in the article just quoted. As mentioned previously, neither the government of the United States nor the people of that country have at any time felt an overwhelming fear from the proposed additional fortification of Singapore, which has been pretty well fortified against contingencies of a minor type since 1882. The United States under a Conservative government, quite as conservative as that of Great Britain, has shown so clearly that no unusual developments in the status and government of the Philippines are to be expected during the next four years, that Manuel Quezon has publicly announced that nothing is to be expected in the way of Independence for the Islands while the Republican party is in power in America. Manila and Singapore constitute the doorposts of the southern approach to the Far East, as well as the northern passage to the Indian Ocean and to Australia and New Zealand. We have recently commented on the fact that the Secretary of State designate is the Ambassador to Great Britain. It is quite clear that the relations between England and America are of the friendliest. Neither country is fearful of the other's plans. They are old friends, and war between them is almost inconceivable. The remarks of the *Yomiuri* some time ago, "Who can say that Singapore may not be utilized as a base against the United States in the event of an Anglo-American war?" are not a little absurd. The Singapore Base has for its purpose the maintenance, of the *status quo*, and no country which is not planning an aggressive policy has anything to fear from its development.

Freight traffic on North China railways has been restored to approximately 50 per cent of normal volume, and passenger traffic is now about 40 per cent effective, according to a weekly cable from the U. S. Commercial Attache at Peking. Further improvements are anticipated. Consul C. E. Gauss, Tientsin, advises that exports of raw cotton from Tientsin during the month of November totaled 2,919,270 pounds, of which 547,000 went to the United States.

What Would Confucius Think of China Today?

BY CHARLES DAILEY

"WHAT would you say of present-day government officials?" asked Tsu Kung, as many students of the Chinese classics will recall.

"Faugh!" replied Confucius. "A set of pecks and hampers, unworthy to be taken into account."

This was about 2,425 years ago; one cannot fix the date precisely. But the Sage might just as well have been describing the officials in Peking to-day. What we have had in the days of the monarchy and what we have with us to-day are just so many pots and kettles, to vary the metaphor a little, and especially since the pot is calling the kettle black. If the declining days of the Manchu dynasty were dark with greed and corruption, the Republic under Yuan Shi-Kai, Sun Yat-Sen, Hsu Chi-Chang, Li Yuan-Hung, Tsao Kun and Tuan Chi-Jui has been black with it. And the only thing on the horizon is Red, which gives very little hope or encouragement. If Diogenes should happen to come to China at this Lunar New Year season he probably would prove Socony's best customer. All this despite the roseate utterances of *The Reorganization Daily News*, the new-born bi-lingual organ of the present government which tells us all about Marhsal Tuan's rehabilitation plans.

曰今之從政者何如子曰噫斗筲之人何足算也

If there ever was a hope of a reorganization and a rehabilitation, that hope may find its opportunity right now. The only trouble is that those who are out are not wanted by the ins, while those who are in have not been in long enough to be willing to retire. But whether the ins or the outs or the expected-ins, Confucius has surpassed us all in a proper appraisal of them when he said of present-day government officials that they are unworthy to be taken into account.

So with the Sage to guide us there is no use in trying to take seriously the Peking "Pots and Kettles." Tuan Chi-Jui came in as an emergency Executive. His entire political conduct has been along the lines of building up a machine that would galvanize the corpse of the Anfu party and under a new name forming a Close Corporation for the benefit of the few.

It is evident from the machine that is being built up that Tuan Chi-jui is of the opinion that the only way to rehabilitate China is to form a combine so strong that it will be months before it can successfully be challenged. Although a few appointments have been due to political exigencies, the better part of the time of the Anfu chieftain has been devoted to picking out his own men here and there. His well wishers in the early days of his expressed willingness to come to Peking and take hold until a proper executive organization could be built up are for the most part thoroughly disillusioned. The small minority has got under cover in the way of office or the promise thereof.

So one may expect to see Tuan Chi-jui remain as the Chief Executive of China for a long time, as such things go in the Middle Flowery Kingdom, which never was flowery except for the poppy fields and which is not likely ever to be a kingdom again. He will be king and court; he is on record as firmly of the belief that the Parliament is illegal and the Constitution it drafted is equally unlawful. His Rehabilitation Conference does not seem destined to take up such matters as the creation of a Parliament, the writing of a Constitution, but rather a rehabilitation of finances in order that those who are in power may have the opportunity to splurge around a bit.

As for Sun Yat-sen's Peoples' Conference, it seems to offer little hope except as the basis of a *coup d'etat*, and even this may be difficult of accomplishment, for with Sun Yat-sen suffering from a possibly incurable illness there is no leader in sight; there is no one upon whom the Republicans, Socialists, Bolshevists and Democrats can unite. Seeing all this, Tuan Chi-jui prepares to settle down in Peking and to further build up his own machine. Whether Sun Yat-sen's illness is a blessing for China or a disaster remains for the future to develop. This ardent politician and zealous if erratic and often misguided patriot, even if the Peoples' Conference can be brought to the point of proclaiming him as President, lacks the energy to build up the machine necessary to enable him to carry out his well-defined plans for the reunfication of China. And if the Feng Yu-hsiang-Bolshevist coalition provide the army and the red flags respectively it cannot provide the honest and country-loving patriots that are required. Diogenes must lay in further stores of oil.

Therefore Tuan Chi-jui is building up his political fences. We have heard a great deal of the passing of the Tuchuns and the Super-Tuchuns and the taking of the control of affairs out of the hands of the militarists. We now have Tupans and Tulis. Why not remove the camouflage and call Chang Tso-lin a dictator, for he has greater power and authorirty than ever before and under mandate of Tuan Chi-jui—even more than he dared assume when he nominated himself to rule Manchuria as a dissociated part of the Chinese Republic.

Marshals Chi and Lu Exchange Positions

Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan was removed as a Tuchun and Lu Yung-hsiang, a recent ex-Tuchun, was appointed a Tupan to succeed him. And when Lu went to Nanking with a strong column of Fengtien troops and set himself up there, Chi moved over to Shanghai and calmly set himself up, with the co-operation of Sun Chuan-fang, of Chekiang in the same berth that Lu had occupied before Chi drove him out last September. A few hours fighting just outside Shanghai, with a shell or two falling in the foreign settlements; the cutting of the Shanghai-Nanking railway at three of four points; a brush between two divisions at Soohow and a well-staged mutiny and barracks-burning at Nanking put Marshal Chi in a position where if Lu Yung-Hsiang is ever again to control the revenues of Shanghai and Ningpo he will have to have the backing of more troops than Chang Tso-lin has sent south of the Yangtze, and he has more men there than he hoped would be necessary.

One suspects that Tuan Chi-jui rather over-stepped himself in his haste to build up a machine by his headlong rush south of the Yangtze and it may be his undoing. Although Feng Yu-hsiang and Chi Hsieh-yuan have nothing in common, it seems pretty certain that the late Marshal of Nanking received some kind of encouragement from the Hermit of the Western Hills. What Feng Yu-hsiang desires more than all else is the splitting of the armies of Chang Tso-lin, and the more Fengtien-troops he can get south of the Yellow river the better he will be pleased and the sooner he will be able to come out into the open. In a previous article I dealt with the military formations of Feng Yu-hsiang and showed how it would be possible for him to bring about the destruction of Chang Tso-lin if the expedition south of the Yangtze was persisted in and if it grows to the proportion necessary to extinguish Chi Hsieh-Yuan. With Hu Ching-yi occupying Honan, with Sun Yueh occupying Western Chihli and the Christian Marshal occupying Peking and all the territory to the westward thereof, the armies of Chang Tso-lin massed about Tientsin are in a perilous position.

But when it comes to guarding the long line of communication to the Yangtze and to re-inforcing the six or eight brigades sent to put Lu Yung-hsiang in power it calls for more troops than the Manchurian warlord possesses. So we find him appointed director of colonization in Manchuria by Tuan Chi-jui, and addition to his old job. As such he is in a position to gather up emigrants in Chihli aud Shantung, transport them to Manchuria, there to arm them as settlers with such farming implements as a uniform and a rifle and to send them back again inside the Wall. Already Chang Tso-lin has found it necessary, as a precaution against an attack upon his communications by Hu Ching-yi, to send a force to the extent of seven trainloads westward on the Lung-Hai railway from Hsuchowfu to the Honan border, where a coalition with Chao Ti and his bunch of bandits who have set up the independent government of Honan in that section. And with Sun Yueh maintaining a division or more at Paotingfu which at any time might attack communications at Machang or elsewhere along the railway south of Tientsin it is incumbent upon Chang Tso-lin to increase his forces along that line and to make concentrations at Machang and Paotochen.

And all the while Feng Yu-hsiang is adding to his forces and disposing them at strategic places. Each and every one of the real leaders of China to-day—Tuan Chi-jui, Chang Tso-lin, and Feng Yu-hsiang—is looking for the opportunity to seize the reins of power by military force. Not one of them takes the slightest genuine interest in the Rehabilitation Conference or the Peoples' Conference. These men and their satraps are the "pecks and hampers" mentioned by Confucius—these and Tsao Kun, Wu Pei-fu and others who have gone before. The calendar has changed, but China has not.

Peking, January 20, 1924.

Is China Going to the Dogs?

BY P. H. HO

(From the Chinese Students Monthly)

THE Thirteenth Anniversary of the Chinese Republic, which has recently passed, revives in the minds of many American friends, the oft-repeated question, "What Is the Trouble with China?" Before answering the question a brief review of the Chinese history since the founding of the Republic may not be altogether out of place.

The first revolution, which broke out in 1911, lasted only for four months with a complete abdication of the Manchu Dynasty, and the establishment of the Republic of China. Yuan Shih-Kai, the military leader, was elected to be the first President. He was a man, able and energetic, possessing the high ambition of Napoleon Bonaparte. During the first twenty months of his administration, Yuan Shih-kai found too much dispute between him and the Parliament on account of the Provisional Constitution; so he boldly dismissed the Parliament, made himself Dictator of China, and began the political struggle for the following years.

On the 10th of July, 1913, General Li Lieh-Chun started a second revolution against the dictatorship, but was unsuccessful. Yuan's victory over the South offered him a golden opportunity to clear the whole field, and so he appointed a Special Constitutional Drafting Committee to draft the permanent constitution which might give the president full power to act as a Dictator. Even so, Yuan-Shih-Kai still was not satisfied. Through a monarchical plot he was nominated by his men to be Emperor. This brought up a third revolution on December, 1915. Early in June, 1916, an electric thrill spread through the whole country as the monarch died and Li Yuan-Hung became the President. Meanwhile the condition was unsettled. The Southern Radicals demanded the revival of the Nanking Provisional Constitution drawn in 1911, and the re-convocation of the old Parliament of 1913; to this the Northern militarists were bitterly opposed for a while, but finally a compromise was reached to restore the situation of 1913.

Since the re-assembling of Parliament in 1916, the two Houses continually fought on the draft of another Permanent Constitution. Besides this, another serious problem arose as to whether China should co-operate with the Allies to drive the Germans out of the Far East and to send a force to the European battlefield. This project was frustrated by the Japanese government who conspired to revive the struggle between the North and the South, and instigated the Chinese militarists to act unconstitutionally. In the meantime General Chang Hsun entered Peking with his troops and restored the Manchu Emperor to the throne. But within two weeks he was forced to surrender; and from thence the question of restoration of monarchy in China had never been discussed. From 1919 to 1920 the young Chinese patriots arose and won public opinion against the Central Government at Peking which was completely in the hands of the pro-Japanese party. After this party lost its stronghold, the Japanese government turned to the War-Lord of Manchuria and tried every means to instate him in Peking, but at the end he was driven out of the Great Wall by General Wu Pei-fu, the back-bone of the present Peking government.

The political parties have never reached a compromise since 1917. In October, 1923, the Permanent Constitution of the Republic of China was completed, so the Central government tried to bring the independent provinces into submission. This is, I should say, the cause of the present civil war. If anyone asks me what the result will be, I can only answer by referring to the early history of some other republics, and compare it with the present conditions of our country.

In studying the revolutionary history of America we learn that with eight years' arduous struggle for liberty and independence, the colonial Americans thought that they had gained freedom, but they had not enjoyed it until the settlement of a long disturbed period. Dr. J. A. Spencer, in his book, described that "congress was totally inefficient. . . The country had no nationality. Petty jealousies and disputings prevailed. The smaller states suspiciously upon the larger, and these, in their turn, were not indisposed to use the advantages of their position for state aggrandizement and state power." In adopting the Constitution, the members fought with each other in the conventions. Fortunately, the administration was in the hands of Washington. Even so, the Federalists often stood in opposition to the Republicans, only they did not use guns and rifles as their weapons of struggle as our partisans do now. Down to the nomination of Lincoln for President in 1860, the Union party, owing to the opposition of Republicans and their principles, erected up an independent flag and started four years' civil war!

Again we turn to the French History since the Revolu- of 1793 we learn that Napoleon Bonaparte, first as Consul then as Emperor, with his high ambition to control whole Europe, brought France to war against all other nations. After the abdication of Napoleon, the reaction of revolution in France made the European powers replace Louis XVIII in his throne. The situation at that time was chaotic as Mr. W. G. Berry told us: "The Royalists, the Liberals, and the Bonapartists were three labelled parties of France at this epoch. . . . France was exhausted. Trade was bad. The national exchequer was empty. Security, repose, peace, minds at leisure from distracting affairs of State, freedom for quiet energy—these were the needs of the country," The conditions remained so until another blow of the second revolution. As a result Louis Napoleon was elected President, but two years later the Monarchists again made him Emperor. It was not until the surrender of Napoleon III to the Prussians, in 1870, that they ended the life of the Second Empire and established a Third Republic.

Is China Recovering?

Now turning to the present conditions in China, one must take into consideration not one, but all points of view. The political evolution is simply a part of the whole. A review of the following things will show that China is approaching the bright sun.

1. The awakening of the Chinese people,—Through many years' experience our people realized that we could not depend entirely upon the government for protection against any invasion of foreign powers and the encroachment of the militarists and corrupt politicians; therefore in 1919, the students aroused the nation, prevented Peking from signing the Versailles Treaty and assisted the merchants to enforce the Japanese boycott. Recently the merchants, themselves, also realize that self-defence is the only way for their own protection. Now the various Merchants' Volunteer Corps of Kwangtung Province were united into a single compact organization which, having 100,000 armed men under call, is a strong force. Similar movements are gradually spreading over the whole country.

2. The development of commerce.—A recent report published by the Chinese Maritime Customs, offers us a very good illustration. It says: "In spite of the unsettled state of the country, the foreign trade of China in 1923 was valued at Hk. Tls. 1,676,320,303 (1 Hk. Tl. is equal to 80 cents nearly) which represents an increase of Hk. Tls. 76,378,720 over the preceding year's total." The reason of this increase is mostly due to the improvement of principal goods for export.

3. The progress of industry.—To prove this point, a few words from a certain authority about the prospect of Japanese competition for China's trade will suffice. "Spinning mills and factories," he said, "knitted goods, soap, glass and other simple forms of industries are now springing up at a really remarkable pace in China. Japan, naturally, feels more keenly the effect of this competition from China itself than any other exporting country." For exports from China many associations organized testing houses for the purpose of examining goods before they are sent out, providing the consumer a better quality of goods for his use and enabling the selling to meet competition in the foreign market.

4. The adoption of scientific methods on agriculture.—China is known to the world as an agricultural country. Since the introduction of agricultural science, it marks another reconnaissance, the result of the movement for agricultural education, fostered by the National Agricultural College, the National Southeastern University, the University of Nanking, and Lingnaam Agricultural College. Besides the above mentioned colleges, there are still many small ones in different provinces, in conjunction with the government experimental stations and bureaus.

4. "Mass-Education" Movement.—As the Chinese literature is too difficult for the masses, education is not universal. Since tha Student Movement of May 4, 1919, young Chinese have realized that education is the only way that may arouse the people in combating the evil of corrupt politics. Mass Education Committees have been organized and free schools are established in many big cities which teach "1,000 characters" in four months. This movement is widespread from west to east and from south to north.

In conclusion I quote a few words from Dr. J. G. Shurman, American Minister to China, about what China needs. He said that "economically the country is in good condition but they have a great need for foreign capital to extend their railways. Beyond that foreign intervention would be vigorously opposed by the people." Really this is

just what we need. Besides foreign capital, another way for raising funds is to introduce domestic capital, or to give the government a chance to increase its revenue. But most treaties between China and foreign powers were signed upon a basis of inequality. If China is set free by the modification of treaties, she will, with her vast area, her industrious people, and her abundant resources, improve greatly the world's economic condition and lessen the chance for an economic war in the future.

The Bride of the Barbarian

BY GENEVIEVE B. WIMSATT

Miss Wimsatt who contributed this article dealing with a Chinese legend originally to "Our World," N.Y. formerly was on the staff of the "North China Star," Tientsin.

WHEN the peach tree is pink with blossoms, who can choose which flower to praise?

In song and story they are still glowing with beauty, fragrant with virtue, the lovely ladies who are the peach blossoms of the Flowery Kingdom. Li T'ai Po himself might well be wordless before the crowded splendor of the peach tree. But look! The North Wind tears a single flower from the bough, and casts it to the ground!

Even one of few words and plain may find grace to tell of a peach blossom blown in the dust.

"Princesses of China are yielded in marriage to the K'hans of the Hsiung-nu. Each successive generation has adhered to the established rule, and sought our alliance with its daughters," boasts the desert chieftain in one of the most touching and dramatic of Chinese tragedies, "Autumn in the House of Han;" and in these words reveals the *Terror* that, in the time of the Ts'in and Chou dynasties, crouched always in the shadows of the Golden House of the Dragon Lord. Like a drowsing tiger it lurked, furtive, unstirring, in the corners of the women's confines, tensed to spring upon some willow-eyebrowed lady and drag her from the security and delights of the palace to wither in the bleak wastes of the barbarian's country.

Long before the decline of the Han Dynasty this custom of presenting the strong chief of a threatening border tribe with a bride from the Imperial household was an established expedient with Chinese statesmen. The hordes that harassed the frontiers of the ever-expanding empire must, by force of arms, by tribute, or by alliances, be kept in peace while China fostered its strength till such time as it could deal decisively with the hale-savage tribes who thirsted to water their steeds by the streams of the south, and graze their cattle on conquered hills.

Of the three possible methods of treating with the foe, which was easiest? To send tribute, the loss of wealth; but to send a woman, even an Imperial princess, or a favorite of the seraglio, was no more than to lose one peony from a garden of peonies.

In those ancient warlike times, when the Heavenly Soldiers went forth to defend the Jade Pass, the northernmost defile through the Altair Mountains, against the surging desert tribes beyond, sorrow darkened the brows of the young wives of China, and stilled the laughter of the betrothed maidens; and when word came from the battle front, whether of victory, or truce, or defeat, the *Terror* muttered as it prowled, and the hearts of the palace ladies were as ice, for they knew well that of their throng, dressed in flower-red and willowgreen, one would be sent to the tents of the barbarians.

Of all those gift-brides who in a dark and troubled past went from the seclusion and refinements of the palace to the piercing colds, the bitter winds, the felt tents, the food of raw flesh and the drink of mares' milk, in the desert land, little is recorded. They went, they died, the yellow sands covered them, and their names were lost in the sighing of the wind. Yet one of that dreary train still stands out, clear and unobscured from the dimness of the past, Chao Chun, who passed beyond the Jade Barrier and died to hope and happiness, only to live forever in the hearts of all those who have known exile and loneliness.

In was in the first century B. C. that the Wang Family, in the State of Ch'n, "knew the joy of the 'play tile,'" the gladness of a little daughter as fair as a flower, as radiant as the moon.

"This branch of the House of Wang has put forth a jade leaf," declared the father, and gave orders that Wang Ch'iang, as she was then called, should be carefully educated, and instructed not only in the *Classics*, but also in the art of singing and playing upon the seven-stringed lute.

In the Inner Apartments, with tutors and sages, the girl grew daily in beauty and in virtue, so that it was said of her that her flesh was ice and her bones jade, and that when she spoke her mouth uttered lilies. By the time she had reached the hairpin stage her father discerned clearly his duty in regard to her.

"This," he said to his wife, "is a Door Lintel, a daughter who will make our family illustrious. Should the phoenix rest longer in the magpies' nest? The Jewel of the House of Ho was thrice offered to the Throne. Shall we delay longer in offering this jewel of our hearts"?

At that time Yuan Ti, the ninth sovereign of the dynasty, adorned the Dragon Throne and ruled over the House of Han. Mild, humane, a student of history and a lover of the arts, he had gathered about him a company of artists and poets and of all these Mao Yen-sho, the painter from Shensi, stood highest in the Imperial regard.

It was this Mao Yen-sho who was commissioned to make portraits of the ladies of the Inner Courts, that the Son of Heaven might inspect their beauties, and choose those destined to brighten the palace. When a portrait found favor with the Dragon eyes, then might the artist and the original of the painting rejoice, for forthwith was the lady commanded to enter under the Yellow Roof and take her place at the Emperor's side. Now, this painter from Shensi was like Chia Hu, who ripped open his belly to hide a pearl therein, loving gain more than his life; and for a hundred pieces of gold he would depict a lady as passing fair, and for three hundred he would represent her as one whose glance subverts kingdoms. So, Mao Yen-sho drank from a jade cup and ate with ivory chop-sticks; but the heart of the Emperor, beguiled with false presentments of beauty, was as the bird that feeds on mists and clings to the treetop, unable to soar.

When Wang Ch'iang entered the Golden House there was a great chattering among the inmates, like the chattering of barnyard fowls when the phoenix alights in their midst, so that the painter from Shensi came hurriedly to appraise the new-come lady.

"Give me three hundred pieces of gold," he said, his eyes lighting with a spark of appreciation as he gazed at Wang Ch'iang. "Give me three hundred pieces of gold, and I will paint your portrait in much and powdered pearls, and the Emperor beholding it will be as the lotus flower rejoicing in rain after a long drought."

"My humble family is poor, and my father has little gold," answered Wang Ch'iang. "Moreover, if I should bribe you to paint me as more beautiful than Heaven made me, then should I be false to the teachings of the Great Sage, and beome your partner in deception; the Son of Heaven would be misled, and rightly should we both hear in our unhonored graves the hisses of a thousand following generations."

Seeing that they two were like charcoal and ice, the artist left Wang Ch'iang in scorn, making of her a poor portrait that he further disfigured by painting a scar under the eyes, so that when the Emperor saw it he frowned and glanced away.

Six times the plum blossoms withered and the chrysanthemums faded, and so many times did Mao Yen-sho present the disfigured portrait of Wang Ch'iang to his sovereign. Year after year ladies less fair were bidden into the Imperial presence, and passed to the splendors of the courts but the heart of Yuan Ti was still un-satisfied, and his eye rested upon the beauties brought before him as the eyes of the lotus-lover rest upon duckweed.

It was the month when the hibiscus blooms, and Wang Ch'iang, lonely and neglected in the women's garden, wandered in the moonlight thinking of her parents in the far-off State of Ch'in. Beside the red wall, under the polonia tree heavy with purple flowers of friendship, she, who was without friends, sat down and sang to her lute.

Now, Yuan Ti also was restless on that night, and as he paced the gardens heavy with the scent of jasmine and lily he heard on the other side of the red wall the sound of a woman's voice uttering oriole notes and swallow-words to the strains of the lute. He stopped and listened.

"It is the lark that sings before the dawn!" he cried to the eunuch that followed him. "Does she sing here often? Who is this that scatters pearls on the moonlight?"

"When the moon is bright she sings here beneath the polonia tree," answered the eunuch. "O August One, often she sings here, songs of the wild goose that seeks its home, songs of the captive Fire Bird that beats against the cage bars grieving for its mate, songs of the willow bough snapped, songs of the Spinning Girl severed forever from the Herd Boy. And her name is Wang Ch'iang, of the State of Ch'in."

At the eunuch's words the hope that had flushed the Emperor's cheek died down like the fading of the false dawn.

"The lady of the wry mouth and the squinting eye." And the Son of Heaven sighed as he went slowly back to the palace.

On the morrow the Minister of State came early to the Celestial Seat, and after kotowing addressed to his sovereign urgent words.

"Now, O August One, after years of war there is a truce between our armies and the tribes of the Hsiung-nu. Yet these hordes, though beaten, ore not broken, and it is well that we should cement the peace between us with gifts and alliances. The Hsiung-nu chieftain, Ko-han, asks that a lady of the Imperial harem be bestowed upon him. Will Your Exalted Majesty designate the one that shall be sent him?"

"Let it be the Lady Wang, for, though unknowing, she has misled the Solitary One by her singing. Her voice promised loveliness such as might content the Imperial craving for beauty but her face, as her portrait proclaims and as the artist from Shensi tells me is uncomely."

"To the K'han, who is, as our captains say, of unwelcome longevity, a lady admittedly many degress less radiant than the moon will, perchance, bring every satisfaction," answered the Minister of State sagely.

So that hour the *Terror* in the Golden House crouched and sprang, and from lady to trembling lady ran the word that Wang Ch'iang of the State of Ch'in had received with bowed head the Imperial command to make ready to accompany the ambassador of the Hsiung-nu to the Yellow Wastes. And even those who through envy of her beauty and hatred of her virtue had hardened their hearts toward Wang Ch'iang, now flocked about her with cries of pity and lamentation.

That night the Emperor dreamed that a great toad had crept into his room and carried off a jewel of surpassing brilliance; and in the morning his brow was clouded as he sat on the Dragon Throne to receive the first and last obeisance of Lady Wang, who was that hour to be handed over by the ambassador of the Hsiung-nu.

In the Hall of Perpetual Brightness the court was assembled; the envoy waited for his charge, his armed retinue of rude tribesmen ranged behind him. On the Dragon Throne the Emperor sat with knitted brows, listlessly tapping his white jade scepter. Amid a profound silence a small door at the rear of the hall opened, and the Lady Wang, escorted by two eunuchs and followed by the two attendants who were to accompany her, was led into the presence of her Lord.

The ambassador stirred and looked, and his color danced, and his eyebrows moved up and dawn with joy, while his breast swelled with pride at the sight of the destined bride. Surely the Lord of the Celestial Kingdom honored and feared the tribes of the North when he bestowed such a lady upon their K'han! The courtiers glanced covertly from one to another, each glance from their amazed eyes saying, "Never before have we seen jewels consigned to the mud, or jade cast underfoot!" But the Son of Heaven only stared and stared again, gripping the carved scepter in his hands until it cracked like an egg shell, and the broken bits fell tinkling on the steps of the throne.

And when the artist, Mao Yen-sho, watching from behind a screen, saw the broken scepter clutched in the trembling hand that wielded life and death, he turned away and slipped secretly from the throne room.

Yuan Ti looked long, oblivious of the gaping court, the guards in tinkling mail, the armed and impatient train of the Hsiung-un; for the Lady Wang's face, first seen, was as the face of the Moon Goddess, and there was no scar or blemish on it. The song the Emperor had heard in the garden echoed again through his heart, and he seemed to ascend through the Nine Mists to the Seat of Heaven. He leaned forward on the Dragon Throne.

Then the rude envoy of the Hsiung-nu, taking the movement of the Emperor as a signal to approach, marched boldly to the steps of the throne, and with a single gesture shattered forever the new-found heaven of the Celestial Sovereign. Taking from an attendant a finely woven cloak of crimson wool lined with the soft fur from the forelegs of foxes, he laid the garment upon the bowed shoulders of the Lady Wang, so claiming the chief-tain's bride, and after saluting the Emperor with proper ceremonies took his charge by the hand and led her away.

When the yellow curtains had dropped behind the retreating train lightning flashed from the Dragon eyes, and in the breathless court death was a hound unleashed. The fairest concubine in the Golden Dwelling, the Lady Wang, had been delivered to the barbarians, and the Son of Heaven had been powerless to stay her departure. Let a camel load of gold be dispatched after the envoy to bribe him to exchange the bride for one less beautiful! Let the painter from Shensi meet death by the Thousand Cuts, and his property given to the Wang Family! Let the heart of the Emperor be wrung with grief! But she, thenceforth known as Chao Chun, the Brilliant and Perfect One, was gone forever.

Pride weighed heavier than gold and gems in the balance of the Lady Wang's escort, and the bribe of the treasure-laden camel was rejected as the envoy hastened on with his greater treasure. Heads might fall, and hearts might bleed, but that day was there no help for the great Emperor of the Hans, no hope for the Bright Concubine. Through the Jade Pass the wedding caravan wended its way, and out across the wastes of the Yellow Sands, and Chao Chun was the bride of the barbarian.

They say, the poets and singers who tell her story, that when she arrived in the tents of the fierce tribe of Hus she found her lord, the K'han to be an old man of eighty years, who visited her tent only once or twice to drink with her a cup of wine, and to gloat over the prize he had wrested from the enemy. They say that though she was hailed as queen, and given the title, Ming Hu, homesickness and loneliness weighed on her heart, and that her only joy was the lute to which she played in the solitude of the long cold nights and the short windy days, looking out over the fields of show. They say she made a song in which she spoke of longing to be a yellow stork that she might fly back home.

Many are the tales of the Bright Concubine; but only this is sure, that when the old K'han died she, who had submitted to the command of her sovereign and the will of Heaven, knew that her bondage was at an end, and with her own hand set her gentle and captive spirit free; and that the mound heaped over her on those bleak plains by her rude subjects was green where all else was bare and brown, and was known to all the wild tribes of the desert as the *Verdant Lamb.*

Trade Opportunities

The following trade inquiries have been received by the American Commercial Attache's office. Further information regarding them may be had on application to that office:

Sundry Lines: Responsible import and export house in Seattle wishes to form connections with houses in China to represent it for the sale of Lumber, Flour, Salt Herring, Building Materials, and Hardware. A member of this firm will visit Shanghai in ten days, and this office will be glad to make appointments for him.

Silk and Artificial Silk Plushes; American manufacturers of Silk and Artificial Silk Plushes for the Women's Outfitting and the Upholstery trades wish to appoint an organization in China, having representatives in various parts of the country, to act as their agent.

Bleached Bristles: An importer in Rio De Janeiro wishes to get in touch with China exporters of Bleached Bristles extra stiff and of the best quality available, suitable for the manufacture of tooth brushes.

Agricultural Machinery: American Manufacturers of Agricultural Machinery wish to establish agency connections in China.

Motorcycles; Motorcycle manufacturers wish to appoint agents in China.

Turbine Pumps: Manufacturers of Direct Flow Turbine Pumps and Pumping Level Indicators wish to secure a representative in China. Illustrated catalogs on file.

Worm Seed and Russian Ergot: A Harbin dealer advises that he can supply Worm Seed, containing a good percentage of Santonin, and Russian Ergot and would be pleased to get in touch with interested Shanghai merchants. Samples may be seen at this office.

Cotton Piece Goods: Smith, Hogg & Company, of New York, N. Y., have forwarded to this office a large supply of samples, together with price list, of their various lines of Piece Goods. These samples may be seen at any time.

The American Shoe Polish Co., 1956 South Troy St., Chicago, U. S. A., manufacturers of the "Engle Brand" shoe polish and dressings, desire to get in touch with some responsible dealer in Shanghai.

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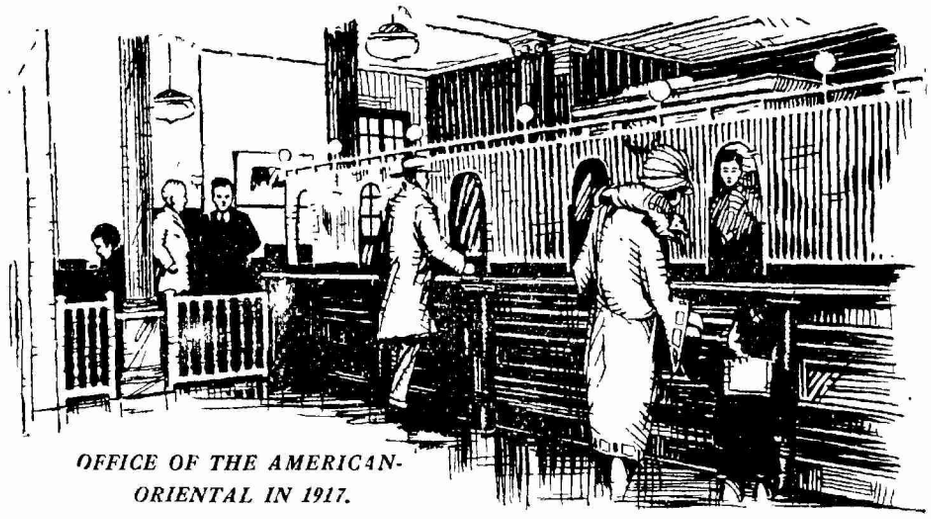
Shanghai's Exports To U. S. Show Decrease

Shanghai's exports to the United States during the year ending with December 31, 1924 showed a decrease of G. $25,553,367, according to figures of declared exports just made public by E. S. Cunningham, American Consul General at Shanghai. The detailed figures follow:

(VALUE—UNITED STATES CURRENCY)

Articles	Unit of Quantity	1923 Quantities	1923 Values	1924 Quantities	1924 Values
Gronp 0—Animals and Animal Products, except wool and hair (Class 101 to 9939)					
Intestines	Pounds	1,605,174	1,503,570	1,060 949	1,042,594
Egg products, frozen	,,	1,639,816	238,454	378,977	54.180
,, whole tried	,,	3,246,855	1,442,958	652,548	154,433
,, ,, frozen	,,	———	———	2,171,945	337,756
,, yolk, dried	,,	1,901,330	425.871	2,766 319	574,217
,, ,, frozen	,,	165,220	30,406	2,459,140	342,195
,, albumen, dried	,,	1,212,360	829,059	2,128,055	1.626,311
,, ,, frozen	,,	170,334	26,288	242,740	23,650
Hides: Raw	Pieces	34,157	230,442	32,776	234,282
Buffalo	Pounds	1,299,486		1,233,467	
Cow	Pieces	43,542	157,626	4,240	1,973
	Pounds	741,562		10,197	
Skins:					
Deer & doe	Pieces	91,956	61,635	109,106	64,221
Goat & kid	,,	3,195,222	2,641,114	1,711,455	1,651,334
Sheep & lamb	,,	357,614	807,640	293,357	595,207
Feathers	Pounds	2,385,967	829,144	1,715,803	468,111
,, peacock	,,	376	2,957	———	———
Furs:					
Fox	Pieces	2,754	14,028	2,596	11,243
Rabbit	,,	179,941	55,866	156,706	134,608
Kolinsky	,,	40,493	59,989	19,530	56,767
Mink	,,	53,164	60,666	27,882	37,325
Pahmi	,,	11,052	7,958	11,505	8,233
Weasel	,,	742,664	569,856	360,980	722,240
Leopard	,,	———	———	1,201	8,677
Cat	,,	———	———	4,500	3,485
Martin	,,	———	———	356	9,455
Marmot	,,	10,604	9,830	15,942	12,867
Raccoon	,,	12,250	25,883	4,000	9,230
Moufflon	,,	196,469	83,923	73,312	240,172
Sable	,,	197	30,347	8	1,034
Squirrel	,,	4,000	4,540	———	———
Mats:					
Dogskin	,,	209,271	487,729	103,887	250,175
		Totals U. S.	$10,637,779		$8,684, 977
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages (Class 10311 to 17801)					
Its:					
Peanuts, shelled	Pounds	2,628,526	119,788	658,100	27,610
,, not ,,	,,	———	———	757,560	32,108
Walnuts, shelled	,,	64.750	7,236	———	———
Oil seeds and vegetable					
Chinese wood oil	Gallons	43,652	60,963	134,065	106,294
Peanut oil	Pounds	457,688	40,290	———	———
Sesame oil	,,	3,227,480	239,300	1,749,333	107,656
,, seeds	,,	———	———	8,430,339	317,328
Vegetable tallow	,,	344 344	24,418	———	———
Tea	,,	16,608,880	2,680,184	9,888,052	1,658,036
		Totals U. S.	$ 3,172,179		$2,249,032
Group 2—All Other Vegetable Products, except fibers and wood (Class 20011 to 29616)					
Gallnuts	Pounds	352,305	31,436	508,574	47,574
Camphor, crude	,,	1,139 948	703,428	1,145,326	522,347
,, oil	,,	519,606	32,977	865,700	52.112
Rhubarb	,,	181,275	49,826	111,817	37 564
Tumeric	,,	100 055	4,724	———	———
Tobacco leaf	,,	455,715	58 751	21,226	3.463
		Totals U. S.	$ 881,142		$663,060
Group 3—Textiles (Class 30011 to 39593)					
Cotton, raw	Pounds	4 553.839	1,020,848	3,162,430	761,440
,, waste	,,	3,641,836	258,851	371,949	35,392
,, Misc. manufactures	,,	———	5,777	———	20,202
,, laces & embroideries	,,	———	1,984,423	———	2,885,623
Carpets	Sq. yds.	———	174,136	17,981	126,278
Mattings	,,	67,826	7,043	86,884	15,199
,, Rush	,,	432,310	33,937	———	———
Hair, human Asiatic	Pounds	547,416	263,861	294,437	101,198
,, nets, human	,,	127,304	1,328,833	59,162	665,635
Hair stump, human	,,	———	———	372,961	122,584
Hats, straw	Dozen	187,827	82,414	38,364	32,596
,, Rush	,,	342,847	136,377	146,583	75,815
,, fiber	,,	———	———	3,260	18,550
Straw goods		———	27,348	———	9,360
China grass		———	106,008	———	———
Silk, raw	Pounds	3,688 018	26,426,901	1,841,316	10,346,698
,, waste	,,	2,273,760	1,372,975	881,813	622,162



OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN-ORIENTAL IN 1917.

Growth—

Seven years ago, in a modest office on Shanghai's principal thoroughfare, a bank opened for business. It was founded in the belief that any institution which renders an extra measure of service to its patrons is destined to grow and to succeed.

The soundness of this policy is indicated by the fact that in seven short years there has developed a banking institution with offices in five China ports. The number of persons served by the American-Oriental Banks has doubled and quadrupled until now there is scarcely a city of importance in China where some person is not benefited by their careful, personal service.

But in spite of steady growth and ever-increasing strength, the American-Oriental Banks have continued to place service first, for they realize that their continued success lies in best serving the interests of their patrons.

The American-Oriental Banks

銀行 美豐

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SHANGHAI-CHUNGKING-TIENTSIN-FOOCHOW-AMOY

31-271

(VALUE—UNITED STATES CURRENCY)

Articles	*Unit of Quantity*	1923 *Quantities*	1923 *Values*	1924 *Quantities*	1924 *Values*
Silk, wild	Pounds	1,386,065	5,859,805	691,192	2,317,240
„ piece goods	„	6,861	61,609	9,699	82,727
„ Misc. manufactures		———	41,563	———	41,938
Ponges	„	466,454	1,098,485	116,773	351,455
Cocoons, pierced	„	102,721	77,295	19,799	10,896
Wool	„	2,816,887	485,904	4,537,912	934 699
		Totals U. S.	$40,847,350		$19,576,982
Group 4—Wood and Paper (Class 40181 to 48724)					
Bamboo misc. manufactures	Pounds	———	28,728	———	10,865
Lacquerware		———	———	———	8,370
Books		———	28,767	———	22,215
Woodenware		———	———	———	31,512
		Totals U. S.	$ 57,495		$ 72,962
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (Class 50011 to 59590)					
Pottery					
Chinaware		———	74,189	———	41,858
Jadeware		———	27,126	———	28,494
		Totals U. S.	$ 101,315		$ 70,352
Group 6—Ores, Metals, and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles (Class 60011 to 69999)					
Antimony, crude	Pounds	965,216	46,001	336,000	23,639
„ regulus	„	6,954,051	366,643	3,046,848	206,173
„ oxide		913,920	54,474	———	———
Brass, manufacture of		———	13,381	———	135,945
Iron, pig	Tons	———	———	1,150	24,917
Gold bars	Ounces	247,085	5,362,062	142,394	3,844,238
Gold coins	Pieces	3,750	75,131	———	771,400
Silver coins		———	———	———	14,569
Iron ore	Tons	4,118	45,083	———	———
Jewelry		———	23,265	———	———
		Totals U. S.	$ 5,986,040		$ 5,020,881
Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles (Class 70111 to 79361)			*N I L*		*N I L*
Group 8—Chemicals (Class 80021 to 87519)					
Arsenic, crude	Pounds	48,160	3,595	246,400	21,702
Musk	Ounces	8,678	117,903	6,441	96,356
		Totals U. S.	$ 121,498		$ 118,058
Group 9—Miscellaneous (Class 90101 to 99999)					
Bristles	Pounds	279,268	481,451	438,877	875,924
Jewelry W. of A.		———	56,699	———	63,312
Porcelain W. of A.		———	24,894	———	29,224
Paintings		———	3,917	———	———
Miscellaneous W. of A.		———	116,712	———	146,775
Household & personal effects		———	115,577	———	31,673
Mah jongg		———	1,505,080	———	801,305
Parasols	Pieces	126,081	28,952	372,112	82,801
All other articles		———	536,708	———	634,103
		Totals U. S.	$ 2,869,990		$ 2,665,117

Recapitulation:

	1923	1924
Group 0—Animals and Animal products, except wool and hair.	$10,637,779	$8,684,977
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages	3,172,179	2,249,032
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except fibers and wood.	881,142	663,060
Group 3—Textiles	40,847,350	19,576,982
Group 4—Wood and Paper	57,495	72,962
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals	101,315	70,352
Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, except machinery and vehicles	5,986,040	5,020,881
Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles	.....	.....
Group 8—Chemicals	121,498	118,058
Group 9—Miscellaneous	2,869,990	2,665,117
Grand Totals U. S.	$64,674,788	$36 121,421

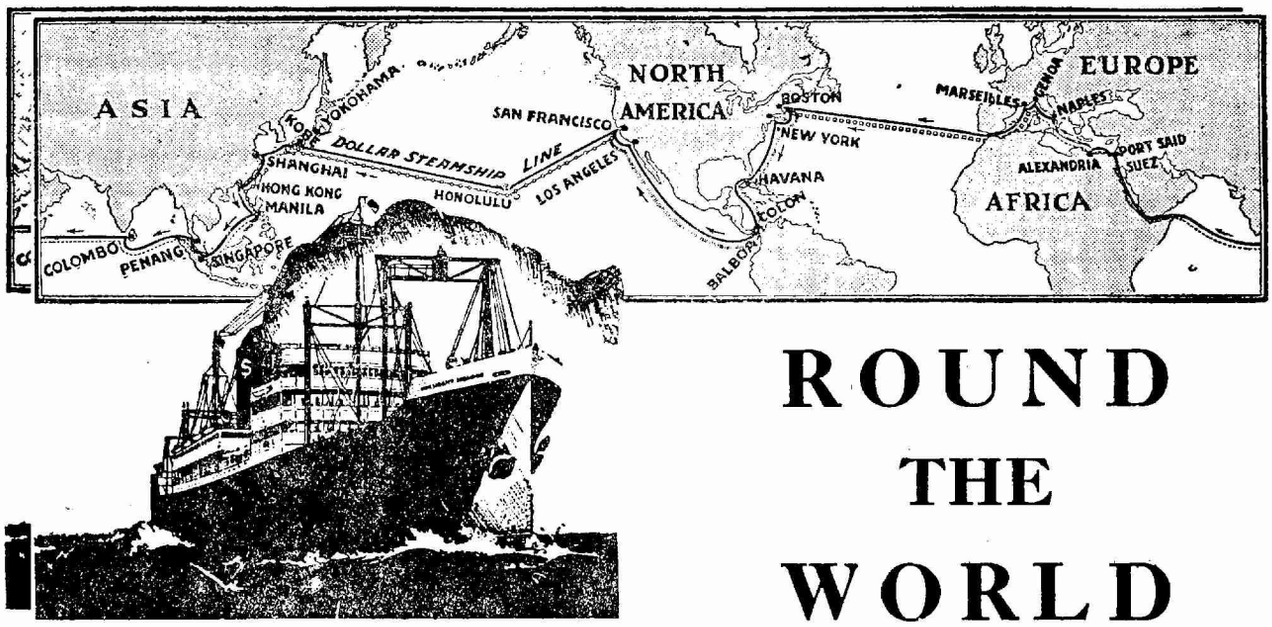
Declared exports to the Philippine Islands.

Articles	1923	1924
Albumon (dried)	$	$ 1,972
Beans & Bean Cakes	3,301	332,018
Books	.....	1,116
Cotton	13,029	.....
Cotton Piece Goods	673,188	684,538
Cotton Laces and manufactures thereof:	40.583	43,602
Chestnuts	.....	1,071
Chimneys (lamp)	.....	2,036
Canned Goods	.....	7,146
Carpets	4,092	1,121
Eggs (fresh)	40,583	443,534
Films	.....	17,303
Flour	144	1,550
Gold Coins	.....	9,132
Garlic	8,249	27,039
Household and Personal Effects	4 643	.....
Ham	201,277	153,987
Leather goods	9,527	5,012
Lard	91,145	29,945
Lamps	28,186	51,195
Lubricating Oil	10,756	12,641
Mah Jongg	3,451	1,038
Peanuts	.....	7,554
Peanut Oil	86,164	134,089
Pig Iron	16,155	15,063
Pianos	3,023	5,278
Silk (raw)	60,884	58,098
Silk Piece Goods and manufactures thereof:	5,228	11 029
Steel	.....	3,186
Tobacco Leaf	.....	3,446
All other articles	279,243	88,645
Totals.....U. S.	$1,582,852	$2,153,387

Declared exports to Hawaii

Articles	1923	1924
Brassware	.....	487
Canned Goods	1,495	4,784
Chinaware	.....	417
Carpets	3.930	8.512
Cotton Laces and manufactures thereof:	3,343	18,015
Egg Products (frozen)	6,296	.....
Films	.....	2,507
Incense Sticks	3,794	2,868
Jadeware	7,793	451
Leather Goods	.....	123
Mah Jongg	16,312	1,468
Pig Iron	9,948	15 695
Silk Misc. Manufacture	3,320	2,254
All other articles	28,002	29,039
Totals.....U. S.	$84,253	$86,620

There were no declared exports from Shanghai to Porto Rico, Virgin Islands and or American Samoa.



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	Leaves Shanghai	Arrives Marseilles	Arrive Boston	Arrives New York
President Adams	Feb. 27	Apr. 8	Apr. 20	Apr. 23
President Garfield	Mar. 13	Apr. 22	May 4	May 7
President Monroe	Apr. 10	May 20	June 1	June 4
President Harrison	Apr. 24	June 3	June 15	June 18
President Van Buren	May 8	June 17	June 29	July 2
President Hayes	May 22	July 1	July 13	July 16

Sailing every two weeks from Shanghai for Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Boston, New York, Havana, Colon, Balboa, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Honolulu, Kobe.

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London Cigarettes

Twenty to the package

31-274

Men and Events

W. F. Lowell, of the Saco-Lowell Textile Machinery, Shanghai, departed for Hongkong last week on a short business trip.

H. J. Swezey, chemist for E. I. Dupont de Nemours and Co., Inc., Shanghai, is expecting to depart at an early date for Hankow, where he has been recently transferred.

R. H. Roberg, export manager for the Ford Motor Co., was in Shanghai Sunday January 25, returning to Japan on the Empress of Canada from Manila, where he has been on an extended business trip.

The *St. John's Echo*, the quarterly magazine published by St. John's University, Shanghai, has appeared for January 1925. The magazine contains some interesting articles by members of the faculty and student body.

The elections for seats on the French Municipal Council last week resulted in the election of M. Du Pac de Marsoulies, and M. A. Chapeaux. The former had a total of 573, and the latter 268. The foreign members W. J. N. Dyer and F. Schwyzer retain their seats.

The Shanghai branch of the American Association of University Women, held its regular meeting on Tuesday, January 26, at the home of Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, 30 Route Pichon, Tea was served from 4 to 4:30 and a short program followed. The members of Western Colleges were responsible for the presentation of the program.

Dr. F. B. Baldwin, vice-president and medical director of the Asia Life Insurance Company departed on January 22, on the *Empress of Australia* to attend the conference in Hongkong of the British Medical Association and the China Medical Society. He will then proceed to Bangkok to inspect and facilitate the growing business of the Asia Life in that country, returning by way of Malaya and the Straits Settlements early in March.

Michael Palairet, Councellor of the British Embassy in Tokio, has recently received word of his transfer to Peking as *Charge d'Affaires* during the absence of the present British Minister in Peking, who is returning to England on home leave, according to the *Far Eastern Times* (Peking). The *Times* goes on to say, "it is by no means settled as to the future status of the British Legation in Peking as the latest news from London points to the fact that no British government will allow its representative to remain in the hands of a Minister when Japan has an Ambassador in March."

The China Society of America held its annual meeting on Monday, January 12, at the National Headquarters, New York City. The chief business of the meeting was the election of ten members to the Board of Directors, to serve for the three years ensuing. The annual report was also submitted by the Board of Directors of the Society. The old officers of the Society were: W. Cameron Forbes, honorary president; James G. Harbord, president: Carl H. Getz, secretary; R. Stuyvesant Pierrepont, treasurer. The vice-presidents included: Richard Patterson, Jr., Feromish W. Jenks, Owen F. Roberts, Charles P. Perin, and William M. Chadbourne. The China Society of America was incorporated in 1913, and the address is; National Headquarters, 19 West 44th Street, York New City.

American Chambers of Commerce Conference

Eleven delegates representing various American Chambers of Commerce in China, held their first meeting in the Shanghai Chamber's rooms, Robert Dollar building, on Tuesday, January 27. The opening program of the conference included preliminary resolutions for consideration and other matters to be considered during the two days of the conference. The subjects discussed and considered by the delegates at the conference included: American share of the China Boxer Indemnity, extraterritoriality, American schools in China, application of the home income taxes to Americans and American firms in China, tonnage dues in Chinese ports, matters pertaining to the Customs tariff, an appeal for the construction of modern consular buildings, the Yangtsze patrol force, disorder in China, the organization of an American Far Eastern Chamber of Commerce, illegal taxation, depreciated copper currency, payment of claims against the Chinese government on account of bandit and military outrages, exchange of news between China and the United States, and other matters.

The Associated American Chambers of Commerce of China was organized in 1922 and since that time annual conferences have been held. Delegates were also appointed at this meeting to attend a meeting in Manila shortly, which is scheduled to organize an American Far Eastern Chamber of Commerce composed of organizations in China, Japan, and the Philippines. Among those attending the Conference in Shanghai were: Hankow, Arnold Cady; Peking and Tientsin, Joseph Fistiere and F. J. Twogood; Shanghai, J. Harold Dollar (chairman), V. G. Lyman, S. R. Brown, N. A. Viloudaki, E. L. McCloskey, J. V. Murray, D. J. Lewis, secretary and J. B. Powell, honorary secretary.

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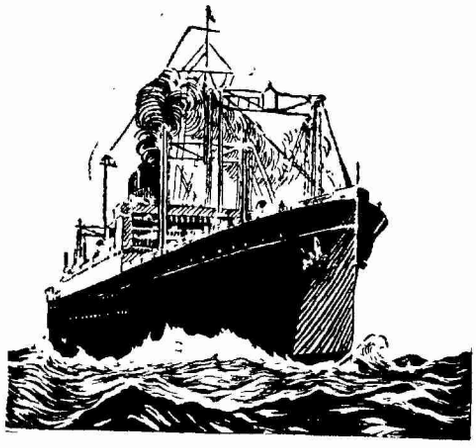

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"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	*Mar. 2*
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	*Mar. 14*
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	*Mar. 26*
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	*Apr. 7*

to Hongkong & Manila

"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	*Feb. 15*
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	*Feb. 27*
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	*Mar. 11*
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	*Mar. 23*
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	*Apr. 4*

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Paid-up Capital..... 19,760,100.00
Reserve Fund..... 6,033,345.41

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Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinanfu	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

etc., etc., etc.,

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News from Central China

Arrangements are reported to have been made between Chang Tso-lin and Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan of Hupeh, whereby the latter turns over control of the Government Arsenal at Hanyang to Chang, who is to appoint his own man to the post of Director General of the Arsenal. The Hanyang Arsenal has been until lately in the hands of of Wu Pei-fu.

A Tuan Chi-jui mandate of a recent date abolishes the post of Tuchun in Hupeh, appointing Tuchun Hsiao to the newly created post of Tupan of Military Affairs of Hupeh and concurrently Civil Governor. Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan has assumed both posts with the ceremony.

Missionaries in Changsha, Hunan, are watching with keen interest the current movement of the anti-Christian radicals. In the December missionary monthly meeting, R. K. Veryard read a paper on the Rise of Nationalism in China, in which he emphasized the need of making known to the Chinese that the missionaries had nothing to do with the alleged imperialism of their respective countries. In the January meeting, H. C. Tsao, business manager of the Hunan-Yale Hospital, gave a paper on the Need of Real Christian Teaching. Missionaries in Changsha are gathering opinions from themselves on the present situation.

The newly appointed Chief Counseller of the Tupan of Hupeh, Chang Hsueh-yen, who is a follower of Tuan Chi-jui, has received orders from Peking to proceed to Szechuen in order to ascertain the attitude of the Szechuen Commanders.

The rumor is persisting that Chang Tso-lin is planning to send his Fengtien troops to invade Hupeh by way of Honan, which is reported to be part of Chang Tso-lin's plans to complete his control of the Yangtze Valley. However, Tupan Hsiao of Hupeh and Tupan Hu Ching-yi of Honan are agreed on terms to resist the Fengtien invasion of Central China.

Traffic conditions on the Peking-Hankow Railway do not show much improvement, in spite of the efforts of the local Chamber of Commerce of Hankow. Heavy stocks of cargo are awaiting cars to reach the destinations before the China New Year when the merchants expect to make settlement.

The Kweichow general, Yuan Tsu-ming, until recently a protege of Wu Pei-fu, has departed from Chungking for Kweichow, which province he has been planning for years to conquer by force of arms. He is said to have reached terms with Tang Chi-yao, Governor of Yunnan, whereby Tang will support Yuan's claim to regain his old position in Kweichow.

The West China Christian Conference was held at Chengtu late last year. A number of other mission conferences of Szechuen were held in Chengtu last winter when practically all the missionaries and Church leaders were in attendance.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu is not staying in western Hills near Hwangchow as previously reported. He is staying on board a gunboat at Hwangchow, but goes ashore for sightseeing very often. The Peking government is apprehensive that Wu may proceed down river to join Chi Hsieh yuan and Sun Chuan-fang in Shanghai, and has ordered one more gunboat to be stationed at Hwangchow to prevent Wu from going to Shanghai or Szechuen.

Snow has fallen in southern Hupeh during the past few days, but there has been no snow thus far in Hankow. Kuling just had its heavy snowfall of the year covering about three feet deep. The Chinese predict that the lack of snow in many districts may seriously affect the crops of the next year.

The latest water mark report from Ichang on the Upper Yangtze is 2' above zero and holding steady. Freight rates are such that steamship companies are making a little money. Cargo is fairly plenty upward bound, but downward cargo has dropped a little.

Hankow's trade in 1924 showed an increase of Tls. 1,310,300 over that of 1923, in spite of very unfavorable conditions caused by military disturbances in the surrounding provinces, and the wars in Shanghai and North China. The record for 1924 is Tls. 5,595,700.

The Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, A. K. Wu, has left for Peking, to interview the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Wu has been called to Peking by a special telegram from the Ministry.

Frequent fires occuring in Wuchang on houses covered by fire insurance policies cause the public organizations of Wuchang to suspect arson in most of the fires. Investigations in many cases have proven that the fires occured from incendiary sources. The public organizations are taking steps to remedy the dangerous situation.

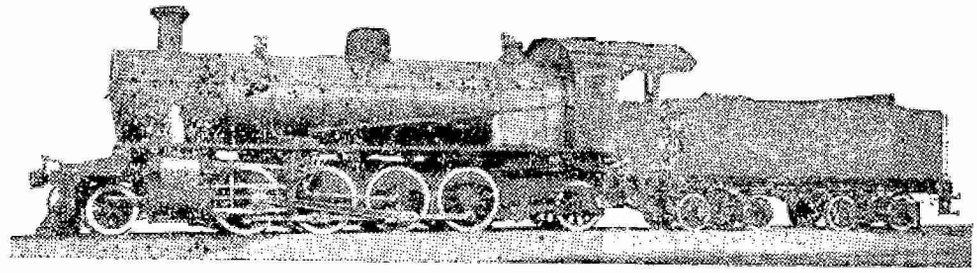
Hankow, January 17, 1925.

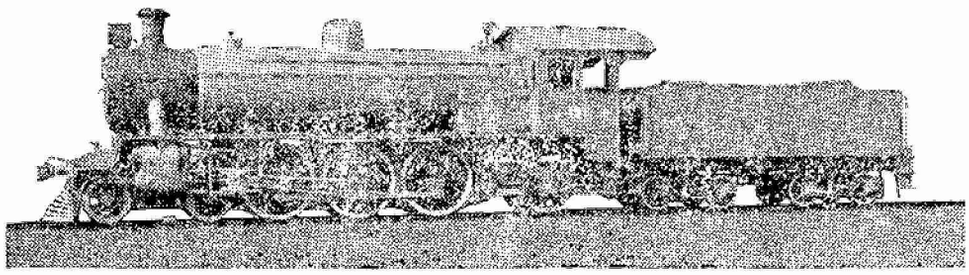
BALDWIN

Locomotives on the Peking-Mukden Railway

Mikado Type
Built 1919

Fourteen locomotives of this type were ordered in 1918. They are still meeting every requirement of active service.



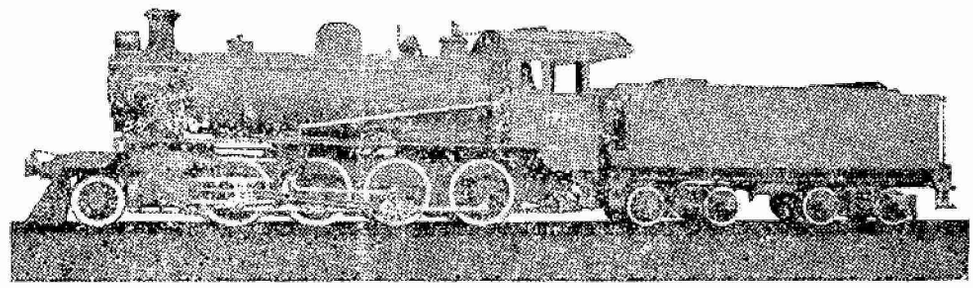


Pacific Type
Built 1919 & 1921

Five of these locomotives were ordered in 1919 and five more in 1921. The ten still continue in excellent service.

Consolidation Type
Built 1919

An order for sixteen of this type was placed in 1919. All these are giving splendid service.



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N. S. Marshall, *Manager.*

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31-278

News from South China

At a recent meeting of nine principal representative organizations at Wuchow, Kwangsi, including the General Chamber of Cammerce and others, it was decided to appoint a committee to draft by-laws for a permanent highway commission to formulate plans for modern roads leading from Wuchow to seven leading towns and cities in the province.

Owing to the high war tax on sugar levied by the Red Army in districts were it exercises control, sugar prices have risen in Canton to a level of 30 per cent higher than for the corresponding period last year, according to quotation in the early part of January.

Miss Mary Ho Tung, the third daughter of Sir Robert Ho Tung, a prominent Chinese of Hongkong, and Mr. Wong Sik-lam, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Wong Kam Fook of Hongkong, an engineer and architect practising in Shanghai, were married at Hongkong, January 14. Mr. and Mrs. Wong expect to depart for Shanghai on the 17th of January.

The competition between the Hongkong troop of Boy Scouts for the honor of possession of the banner which the Prince of Wales presented on the occasion of his visit has been spread over a long period, but definite decision has finally been reached. On January 14, every troop in Hongkong was represented at parade on the volunteer ground when Governor Sir Edward Stubbs, as Chief Scout, presented the Prince of Wales banner to the 8th Troop, the winner, Hongkong scouts have been strengthened by two more troops, one the Scottish, and another, of Japanese.

Mr. Au Tung has been appointed manager of the Hongkong Station of the Chinese Telegraph Administration, in succession to Y. C. Chin. Mr. Au is a Japanese returned student and was once private secretary to ex-President Yuan Shih-kai. He was superintendent of Telegraphs of the Pukow-Shunyang Railroad at one time.

The Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation, an American bank with headoffice at 37, Wall Street, New York, and a capital of U. S. $2,975,000, has just opened a branch at No. 6, Queen's Road, Central Hongkong. D. M. Biggar, formerly manager of the Asia Banking Corporation in Hongkong, is manager of this new branch.

The Directors of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation have announced that, subject to audit, the dividend and bonus of the half year ending Sepember 31, 1924, will be: dividend, 23 per share; bonus, in addition to dividend, 22 per share.

Reports from Siulasm, a large silk center near Canton indicate that the present crop is bad, and less than half of what expected. Generally speaking, Canton silk for 1924 (whole year) was not good both in production or export. A general survey of the year shows that the lack of business was due to the standing off of America, probably caused by their disapproval of the quality of Canton silk the year before. Although European consumption has been more than twice that of the previous year, it has not been sufficient to absorb the production. At the end of the year there is a fairly heavy stock to carry over, which will have to be disposed of before the new season. Export figures for raw silk from January to December, 1924, are to Europe, 31,221 bales, an increase of 17,997 bales over the previous year; and to America, 24,701 bales, a decrease 15,233.

The joint conference of the China Medical Missionary Association and the Hongkong and China branch of the British Medical Association was formally opened at Hongkong, January 20, when Sir Edward Stubbs, the Governor of Hongkong and Chancellor of the Hongkong University, welcomed the large body of distinguished physicians and surgeons visiting this port. A part of the opening exercises was in the form of a university congregation at the City Hall, in which the honorary degrees of LL. D. were conferred on Dr. Philip B. Cousland, M. B., C. M., of Shanghai, one of the oldest medical missionaries in China; Dr. Edward H. Hume, M. A., M. D., of Tsinanfu, founder of the Yale Medical College in Changsha; Dr. Henry S. Houghton, Ph. B., M. D., president of Peking Union Medical College; and Dr. Ernest Muir, M. B., Ch. B., F. R. C. S., principal of Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine. Following the congregation, Dr. G. E. Aubrey, as president of the Hongkong and China Branch of the British Medical Association, delivered his address of welcome, to which Dr. John Kirk, president of the China Medical Missionary Association responded. Dr. Kirk was pleased to see so many of their Chinese friends with them at the Conference. The supreme object of medical missionaries here was to help the Chinese to do this great work for themselves. If they could help a little in this way they would feel that the years they had spent in work had not been spent in vain, and he looked

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forward to joining with them in the coming days. Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, Provisional Chief Executive at Peking, sent congratulatory messages to the Conference at its opening, and Dr. C. E. Lim, official delegate from Peking, was giving an exhibition of specimens of vaccines and serums prepared by the Central Epidemic Prevention Bureau of Peking. Other noted Chinese physicians present and participated in the Conference were Dr. Lim Boon Keng, formerly of Singapore, and now president of Amoy University; Dr. C. U. Lee, Dr. Y. K. Wang, and Dr. Robert S. K. Lim, of Peking Union Medical College; Dr. J. S. Wan of the Hongkong Chinese Medical Association; and Dr. Tsu Zong Fung, of the National University of Peking. The Conference held sectional meetings on general Medicine, pharmacology, general surgery, ophthalmology, ear, nose and throat, radiology, obstetrics, anthropology, physiology, public health, parasitology, and other topics.

H. W.

Canton, January 20, 1925.

Judge Lobingier Appointed To Form A New American Bar Association

Judge Charles S. Lobingier, former judge of the U. S. Court for China, has been recently appointed to form a permanent association of members of the American bar who are interested in the practise of comparative and foreign law, in America, according to word received from Judge Lobingier last week. He has also been elected a charter member of the Council of the American Law Institute which is financed by the Carnegie Institute and is devoted to the purpose of effecting a restatement of American law with a view to ultimate codification. Judge Lobingier is at the present time engaged in completing subjects relating to extraterritoriality and international law, which he had previously been engaged upon for the American Law Book Co. publishers of legal encyclopedias in the United States. Since Judge Lobingier's arrival in America last year he has attended many conferences, conventions, and personally superintended the sale of some timber land which he owned in Southern Missouri. His present address in America is Pleasantville, N. Y.

Shanghai Two-Day Stop for "Belgenland"

After a two-day stop in Shanghai, the huge Red Star liner *Belgenland*, with its four hundred and sixty-one passengers, departed Wednesday for Hongkong and Canton. While in Shanghai, the tourists were motored about the city and shown all the important points of interest. The American Express Co., under whose auspices the world tour is being undertaken, placed its entire staff at the disposal of the passengers furnishing shopping guides and general information. The *Belgenland* is the largest passenger ship to cross the Pacific. She is 27,200 tons register, is 697 feet long and 78 feet broad. There are six decks which are unusually wide and the promenade deck is used at night, when crusing through the tropics, as a ballroom. Other splendid features of the ship include two large and well-equipped gymnasiums, a swimming pool with Turkish bath attached, a deck tennis court, three veranda cafes, library and other luxuries and comforts. The world-cruise will be completed April 16, when the liner is scheduled to arrive in New York, after having traveled approximately 28,700 miles. The passenger list included some prominent persons from New York, including John McHugh, a prominent banker in U. S., Miss Carrie Wiley, sister of Louis Wiley of the New York *Times*, Mr. Stoddard, publisher of the Evening *Mail* (New York), and others.

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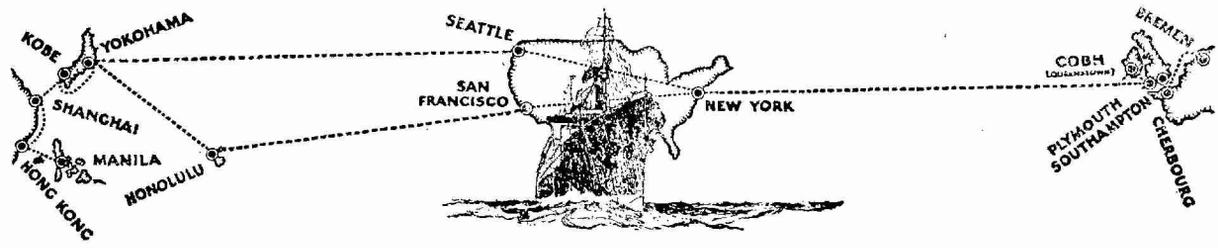

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The Week-End Battle In The Yangtze Valley

Following the lull in Chinese politics and new sdespatches during the Chinese New Year holidays, after six days of peace Marshal Lu Yung-hisang, newly appointed Tuchun of Nanking, launched a heavy offensive against Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, which resulted in the fall of Kiangyin an important strategical point commanding with its forts the entrance to the Yangtze River, the defeat of General Chi's army and the capture of Wusih, and primarily the recent departure of Marshal Chi to a Japan resort, on a Japanese steamer, sailing from Shanghai, January 28. While millions of Chinese were enjoying their Chinese New Year holidays, an important battle took place, beginning on Saturday, January 24, according to report, which promises a definite step toward peace again in the Yangtze Valley; with General Lu ruling over Kiangsu and General Sun Chuan-fang, reported in alliance with Marshal Chi, in control of the Chekiang area with headquarters at Shanghai, and the Chinese in control of Chapei, with no military commander as of yore. This will do away with Marshal Chi's services and the question presents itself, what of Marshal Chi? During the week under review other important happenings have taken place which have a bearing on conditions in the Far East, including the Japan Soviet Treaty, the settled date of the National Rehabilitation Conference in Peking, the serious condition of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and a summary made of the present status of China's railways.

General Lu Causes Sudden Flight of Marshal Chi to Japan

Falling to a force of combined Russian and Chinese forces, Wusih is now in the hands of General Lu Yung-hsiang, who launched one of the heaviest battles against Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan in the Wusih district, since the beginning of the war. Following a peaceful six days rest, General Lu advanced on Marshal Chi, capturing Wusih, causing the fall of Kiangyin, with its forts commanding the entrance to the Yangtze River, and forcing Marshal Chi with his army to flee in desperation. General Lu recommenced his fighting at Changchow, and according to a clever maneuvre soon caused Marshal Chi to take flight. The first word of Marshal Chi's defeat was brought to light by the numerous troops being returned to Shanghai on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, making their terminus near Quinsan, below Soochow. Many of the troops were found without ammunition, food or clothing and their condition is somewhat serious. Refugees are again attempting to enter the Settlements in Shanghai as a result of Marshal Chi's defeat. The Shanghai-Nanking Railway station has been taken by an advance attachment of Russian mercenaries belonging to General Lu. As a result of Chi's abandoned troops the Shanghai Volunteer Corps have again been asked to stand by and defend the foreign settlements. The first of his troops have already arrived in Shanghai, and the balance are scattered over the countryside from Wusih to Shanghai. Looting and burning have taken place in most of the towns and districts by the defeated troops, and again the innocent bystanders uninterested in the quarrels of the militarists are forced to be the sufferers.

The Fall of the Kiangyin Forts

Some facts relative to the Kiangyin Forts, which were held temporarily by Marshal Chi until they recently fell to General Lu's troops were contained in an editorial in the *China Press* (Shanghai) of January 27, and is of interest:

"In view of the interest that seems to be now centered in the Kiangyin Forts following the recent firing on merchant ships by the Woosung fort commanders who are subordinates of Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, a few facts relative to the forts might prove appropos of the present time. A consideration of the question suggests the reflection how formidable the forts, located about 100 miles up the Yangtsze from Shanghai, would be if well maintained and equipped, since everyone knows how well the forts cover the approaches of the Yangtsze. The city of Kiangyin itself is approximately about a mile from the Yangtsze, connected with it by the Grand Canal. Like most cities in China in the vicinity of large rivers, Kiangyin is cut up by innumerable canals and creeks. It can be reached from Wusih through the Grand Canal in about eight to sixteen hours, depending upon the season of the year, the state of the tide, the efficiency of the steam launch towing the houseboats and junks and other exigencies of travel in China. From the point of the tourist, it is a dull place to go to, but it is important because of the forts that are situated a short distance from the city and on the bank of the Yangtsze, these forts being second in geographical order going up that River (Woosung is the first and Chinkiang the third).

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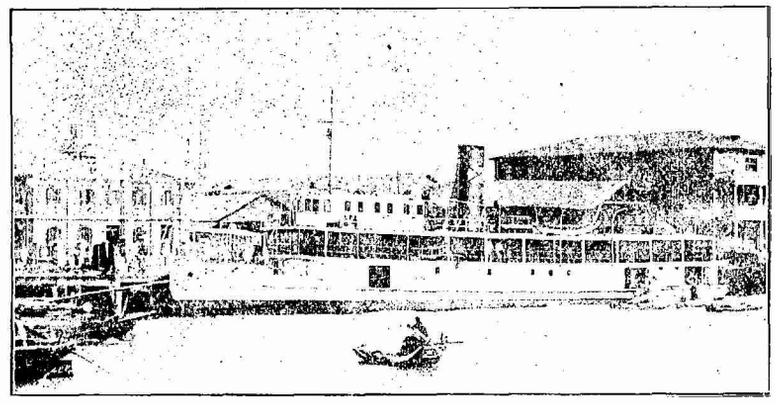

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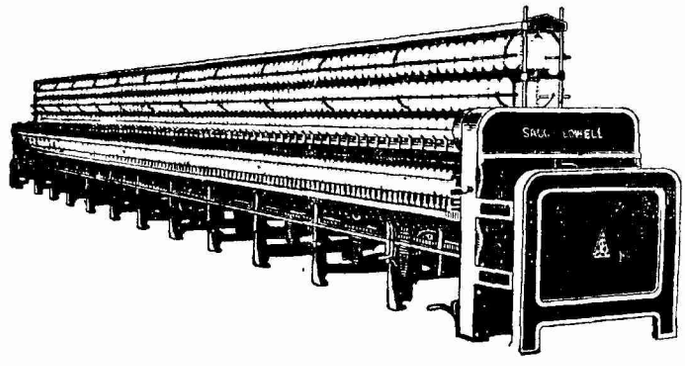

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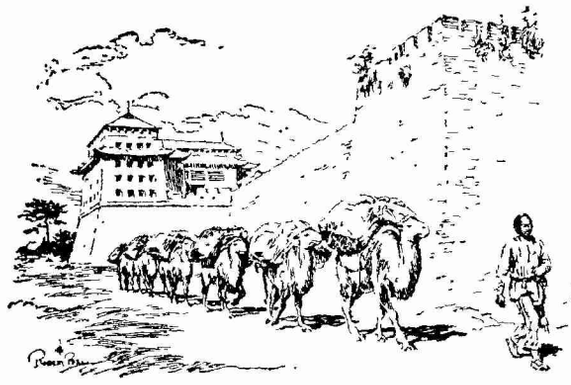

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"The Kiangyin forts overlook a natural geographic narrowing down of the Yangtsze to something like six or seven hundred yards in width—this is merely a rough and ready calculation—and in the early part of 1921, when a Shanghai resident visited the forts, he saw one large Armstrong Whitworth gun on steel and concrete emplacement. From the point of view of a layman with only a slender military knowledge, the weapon would be a 12-inch gun. It was kept in good condition, but the projectiles that were ranged around the wall looked as though they had been there for a decade. The visitor was told by the director of the artillery there that they fired a shot out of the gun every year! The term "director of artillery" may not be strictly accurate, but he was in charge of the big guns there and the visitor was given to understand that he held a title approximating to something like that, although there may be some difference in translating it into English. The others were much smaller guns and quite a number of machine guns also mounted on stands. There were also quite a number of old muzzle-loaders with wooden stands rotting under them. The large buildings were also in a state of decay and actually a menace to life and limb to stay in. The barracks, however, were in quite good state and well kept. The soldiers there were well behaved and seemed settled down—quite a few actually had their families in the vicinity of the barracks in little straw huts. Among the older officers, there were several who belonged to the old regime and had served under John Jergens, a foreign artillery officer who had charge of the forts during the days of the Empire and who trained the regiments connected with the forts.

Returned Soldiers From Shanghai Reach Tsingtao

The repatriated soldiers from Shanghai, numbering nearly 10,000 have reached Tsingtao, according to a report from there, and were immediately entrained for Tsinan. The inhabitants of Tsingtao offered no warmer a welcome than residents of Shanghai to the disbanded soldiers. Some of the soldiers were forced to remain on board the boats for several days owing to the Chinese New Year holiday, but seventy-eight freight cars were being held in readiness. There is a growing feeling among certain circles that these soldiers will be going South, finally reaching Nanking, to be again enlisted in General Lu Yung-hsiang's army, which General formerly had command over them. In connection with this rumor, "it is believed the Shanghai Gneral Chamber of Commerce had this idea well in mind when they decided to deport them to Tsingtao."

Russian or Chinese-All Chinese Soldiers

The Russian "White" troops, found in Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang's army, are Chinese soldiers now, and only different from the Chinese in so far as race is concerned alone. They have been naturalized as Chinese citizens and are from now on the same as Chinese soldiers. In the course of an interview given out by Marshal Lu in Nanking, regarding the presence of Fengtien forces in Kiangsu the foregoing information was learned and in addition, he had the following to say:

"We have not the least idea to permanently keep the Fengtien forces in this part of Kiangsu South of the Yangtze. What I wish to say that there is no more line to be drawn between the Fengtien and Chihli troops, the latter having already been reorganized into forces under direct control of the Peking government. It is absurd to regard the so-called Fengtien forces as mercenaries simply because there are a certain number of Russian people included in these troops. As they are all naturalized and are the same as real Chinese soldiers. To make matters worse there appear to be some who are circulating such false, groundless, rumors as that these naturalized soldiers entertain anti-foreign feeling. These rumors without doubt are fabricated by those who have an axe to grind. I shall appreciate any positive proof of this statement presented to me."

The Rehabilitation Conference

Owing to the impossibility of the arrival of some of the delegates, Marshal Tuan Chi-jui has set the opening date for the National Conference as on February 10. The original date was Februay 1. Of those who have received invitations from Marshal Tuan, some have definitely declined to attend personally or send representatives. The heads of ten of the provinces, have indicated they will attend, and a good proportion of these other than officials who were invited will probably assept. Only Dr. Sun Yat-sen and ex-president Li Yuan-hung, were invited as being persons who had rendered great service. The group that had helped in ending civil war and punishing bribery included the principal Feng and Chang leaders. The issuing of the invitations, however, has not received a much better reception for the Conference idea than before, says the *Peking Leader*.

China's Railways Destroyed

What would be the thought of a mortgagor, who having advanced a large sum of money on the security of valuable land and buildings, watched without protest, the systematic

destruction of the property of the mortgagee? That, it seems to the Peking and Tientsin *Times*, is a not unfair comparison of the inactivity of the Treaty Powers while China's militarists are systematically destroying railways, some of which form the sole security for the investments of foreign bondholders, all of which own enormous sums to foreign creditors. A few examples are mentioned in the editorial: The Peking-Hankow Railway at the end of 1922, owed foreign creditors, for materials and equipment actually supplied, approximately Gold $3,540,000, Fcs. 12,016,000, and about $3,700,000. The Peking-Suiyuan Line was indebted to foreign creditors to the extent of Yen 5,200,000 and about $14,700,000. The Tientsin-Pukow Line owed its foreign creditors (exclusive of bondholders) Gold $ 2,569,643 (for the famous Blue Trains) and $7,687,591. The Peking-Mukden Line owed upwards of $5,000,000 exclusive of its obligations to British and Japanese bondholders. To what extent, if any these obligations have been decreased during the past two years we do not know.

"The Changsintien-Shuntehfu section, he tells us, is controlled by General Sun Yueh: From Shuntehfu Southward the line is in the hands of Hu Ching-yi and his ex-brigands. Though our correspondent does not mention the fact, we believe that from the Hupeh border to Hankow Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan's troops control the railway. Each of these militarists sticks like a leech to any locomotives on which he can lay his hands. Officers and men have to be bribed to secure the use of a few freight cars, and even when they have been obtained by this process there is no certainty that they will be allowed to proceed to their destination. Blackmail is levied at intermediate stations, and where it is refused cargoes are dumped off the trains.

"The Peking-Suiyuan Line is under the control of General Feng Yu-hsiang and his subordinates, and here, too, it is alleged that blackmail is levied by officers and men, and that quantities of coal have mysteriously vanished enroute to the Capital. Marshal Chang Tso-lin exercises control over the Peking-Mukden line from Mukden to Tientsin, and over the whole of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. To say that conditions on the Peking-Mukden Line are considerably better than those on the Kinhan, Suiyuan, and Tsinpu Railways, is to say very little.

When Will Foreign Creditors Be Paid

"On the Tientsin-Pukow Railway there are reported to be between 600,000 and 700,000 tons of accumulated cargo at various stations representing three months' transportation in normal times. This cannot be moved in any direction because the railway is now virtually monopolized by the Fengtien Army in connection with the Yangtze expedition. The Blue Express equipment, still only partly paid for, seems to be scattered over the North China Railways. Part of it is on the Peking-Hankow and part on the Lunghai railway, where it is used as barracks by Hu Ching-yi's ex-brigands. Some at least of the cars have been disconnected from the engines on which they rely for heating, and stoves with pipes through the roofs have been installed. Officers and soldiers are reported to be living in the sumptuous drawing-room and sleeping cars, which represent the most up to-date equipment yet obtained by any of the Chinese railways. By the time that these cars are released from military use they are likely to be more suitable for pig wagons than for passenger-service. Foreign manufacturers who have supplied passenger and goods equipment, and locomotives, are unlikely to obtain full payment for years.

"On the Peking-Mukden Railway the Treaty Powers have definite rights which they have, as yet, made no effort to assert. On the other lines mentioned, unless they are completely indifferent to the welfare of their nationals, they are certainly entitled to demand that the process of destroying equipment still to be paid for, should cease. The Treaty Power governments having extended *de facto* recognition to the present Provisional government, are, it seems to us, justified in demanding that government shall manifest its authority by the removal of the military incubus from the railways. Otherwise it is merely farcical to continue to recognize it.

"If Marshal Tuan cannot even exercise control over the militarists in North China upon whom the Provisional government relies for support, and at whose instance it was organized, there can be no justification, that we can see, for continuing to treat him as the head of a State. However anxious the Powers may be to avoid semblance of intervention in China, a limit ought to be fixed to the destruction by irresponsible militarists of assets, the preservation of which is imperative if the Chinese Government is to meet its obligations for railway construction and equipment.

Sun Yat-Sen's Condition Serious

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, underwent an operation recently in the Peking hospital and conflicting reports have come to hand as to his present condition. It is believed he is slowly recuperating but strict secrecy is still being kept as regards his actual condition.

Will Sun Chuan-fang Retain His Present Position

According to news and rumors, General Sun Chuan-fang in alliance with Marshal Chi, and Tuli of Chekiang, is not sure of his present status with the flight of Marshal Chi to Japan. It is believed that General Lu and Sun will come to blows over the spoils and General Sun will evacuate the Lunghwa arsenal and yamen.

The Japan Soviet Treaty

After a long period of discussion, and treatment of the various points involved the signing of the Russo-Japanese Treaty, came as a surprise, especially the rapid manner in which it was rushed at the last moment. The Russo-Japanese negotiations began at Dairen nearly four years ago and afterwards ended in several deadlocks, however, they were resumed after the earthquake, when the Soviet government sent a note of sympathy to Japan. Again in November 1924, another deadlock was apparent and most people concerned were sceptical of any relations ever being resumed. The Soviet authorities appeared quite resolved to not grant the Douy coal concession, which in point of fact has now been granted. "It is to be added that there is no apparent necessity for Japan to conciliate the Soviet," says the *North China Daily News*. The British organ continues:

"She was, as regards Saghalien, in that strong position which is proverbially nine points of the law; and the, for her, urgent question of fishery rights in Russian waters was settled by the concession Comrade Joffe unexpectedly gave her when in Tokyo. Our Peking correspondent suggests various reasons why she may have yielded on outstanding points. We cannot help thinking that the Bolshevists' activities in China were also an impelling motive. The Japanese government may well have thought that it would be easier to counter Comrade Karakhan's efforts if in apparent friendship with him, than in open antagonism.

"In actual fact we do not see that Japan gives away very much. She gets her anthracite from Douey, and a fifty-fifty division of the oil is not to be sneezed at, especially as a definite agreement on this point will make it considerably more difficult than before for older claimants to substantiate their case. Also she can withdraw her troops more or less at her own time. Altogether the price that Moscow has paid for recognition by Japan shows how badly that recognition was needed.

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Capital **$2,000,000.00**
Reserve Fund **$500,000.00**

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LI MING, *General Manager.*

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Cable Address: "CHINDLBANK," Shanghai.

New Books and Publications

Early American History

The United States In Our Times, By Paul L. Haworth. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

History is the accumulated experience of ages which enables us to understand the present. All history is interesting and useful, but the history of the United States is particularly interesting for the Asiatics as it is a record of the struggle of the people in our own times to have a perfect administrative system, founded on the will of the people. There are no fights for a crown and no plots made for a throne in the history of the United States. Since China is a Republic, though in name only for the present, the young China can profit by the experience of the United States. The struggle between the south and the north that still continues in China had its parallel in America. The provincial struggles for keeping themselves aloof from the central government which is a source of anxiety to the lovers of China also had its parallel in America.

This history covers the period from 1865 to 1924 and gives a correct idea of the most momentous times of America, All the important events have been fully and impartially dealt with. As it gives a thorough understanding of the evolution of the United State from a small power to the strongest power in the world in a comparatively short period it can be of great value to the Chinese students of history. The treatment of the subject written in a simple language this book can be a very good text book of American history in Chinese schools.

H. P. Shastri

Shanghai, January 22, 1925.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

January 20. Russo-Japanese Treaty is signed and contains important concessions for Japan.——Experts from Shanghai to America in 1924 are valued at G.$39,121,421 as compared with G.$64,674,788 in 1923.——Opening of Indian Legislature the Viceroy dwelt on extent of sedition, calling for strong measures.——American delegates strogly repudiates use of opium in America at Geneva Opium Conference.

January 21. Sweden again takes action which raises hopes for opium conference.——M. Herriot declares Geneva Protocol most sincere peace effort ever made by French democracy.——American Senate asks for another Armament Conference.——Full text is given of a severe indictment of China's conduct in respect to opium at Geneva conference.

January 22. France makes new appeal for help from Allied Powers on war debts, asking that her moral, material and human losses of France and non-realization of the pact of the guarantee, to be taken account of—U. S. Secretary of State Hughes urges all Americans to stand and accept principles of Monroe Doctrine as platform for their foreign policy.——Wife of noted Spanish author, Blasco Ibanez, dies at Valencia, Spain.

January 23. There is considerable controversy in France on question of abolishing the French Embassy to the Vatican.——Preparations for the most elaborate order, including observation by airship and aeroplane, were made in New York for the sun's total eclipse.——U. S. House of Representatives in Washington vote to adopt a bill authorizing an increase of expenditure in connection with aircraft carriers Lexington and Saratoga from $23,000,000 to $34,000,000 each.

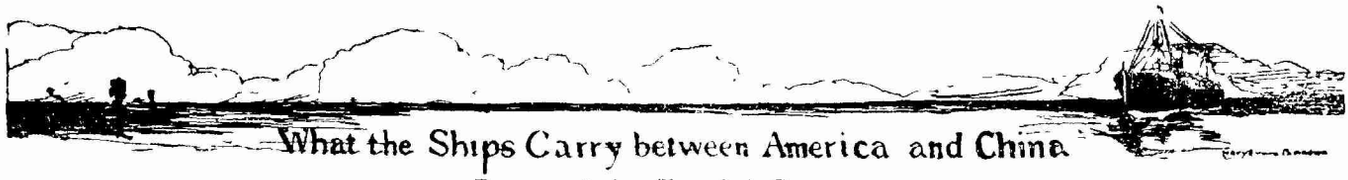
January 24. Allies present Note to Germany explaining why Ruhr is occupied and shows that matter rests entirely in Germany's own hands.——Irish republican plot to blow up British man-of-war leads to revelation of extraordinary intrigues in England.——Great Britain throws open her Far Eastern possessions to investigation of opium question by independent committee.

THE PEITAIHO AGENCY

R. T. EVANS B. C. EASTHAN

RENTALS & SALES ARRANGED

I VICTORIA TERRACE TIENTSIN



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. Dec. 1, 18 equal Gold $1

S. S. City of Tokio, Dec. 14, from U. S. A.

Cotton Canvas	Yds.	1,142
Waterproof Cloth	,,	830
Cotton Knitted Clothing, Raised	Pls.	34
Iron Sheets	,,	52
,, Galvanized: Wire	,,	76
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	525
Glue	,,	53
Grease	,,	306
Ink, Printing	,,	4
Leadfoil & Tinfoil, Mixture	,,	787
Paper, Coated	,,	1,921
,, Writing	,,	37
,, Unclassed	,,	1,142
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	5,589
,, Prepared	,,	7
Twine	,,	3
Oilcloth	Pcs.	450
Cigarettes	Mille.	57,000
Oil, Lubricating Mineral	Galls.	14,643
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs. 6	Hk. Tls.	460
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	5,474

S. S. President Madison, Dec. 29, from U. S. A.

Copper Ingots	Pls	840
Apples, Fresh	,,	945
Flour, Wheat	,,	525
Paper, Cigarette, on Bobbins	,,	4
Motor-cars	Pcs.	1
Hair	Doz.	6
Cigarettes	Mills.	15,500

S. S. President Harrison, Dec 31, from U. S. A.

Cotton Yarn, Grey, Counts over 45	Pls.	9
Gum, Arabic	,,	16
Packings, Unclassed	,,	9
Paper, Cigarettes	,,	31
,, Coated	,,	80
,, Unclassed	,,	252
Canned Sardines	Doz.	2,428
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	7,243
Cigarettes	Mille.	40,025

S. S. President Monroe, Dec. 18,

To Foston:

Silk, Refuse: Shanghai Bls. 4	Pls.	14.36
Other Ports, Bls 16.	,,	62.42
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 395	,,	1,477
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted.	,,	23
Nutgalls	,,	420
Oil, Wood	,,	218
Ramie	,,	1,463

To Newton:

Silk Refuse: Shanghai	,,	36.58

To New York:

Tea, Green: Hyson, Kiukiang	Pls	30
,, other Ports	,,	7
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	18
Gunpowder, Kiukiang	,,	10
Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	19
Antimony, Crude	,,	321
Brassware	,,	17
Bristles	,,	73
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 390	Pls.	1,953
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	78
Feathers, Fowl	,,	70
Hides, Buffalo	,,	1,335
Intestines, Pigs', Salted.	,,	133
,, Sheep's	,,	57
Meats, Frozen, Game	,,	180
Oil, Wood	,,	944
Rhubarb	,,	25
Wool, Sheep's	,,	535
Kittysols	Pcs.	290
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	31,059

S. S Grace Dollar, Dec. 24,

To San Francisco:

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	103
Antimony Regulus	,,	84
Feathers	,,	17
Intestines, Pigs' Salted.	,,	18
Oil, Wood	,,	423

To San Pedro:

Seed, Sesamum	Pls.	1,446

To Foston:

Cotton Raw, Bls. 100.	,,	256

To Norfolk.

Cotton Raw, Bls. 207	,,	796

To New York:

Tea, Black Hankow	,,	229
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	124
Cotton, Raw, Bls 300	,,	1,144

S. S Hawaii Maru, Dec, 24,

To Norfolk:

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 100	Pls.	372

To Boston:

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 273	,,	1,053

To New York:

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 255	Pls.	253.65
White, other Ports, Bls. 30	,,	30.00
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, Other Ports, Bls. 40	Pls.	40 64
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports, Bls. 90	,,	91.70
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	68
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	Pls.	8

S. S President Jefferson, Dec. 20,

To Seattle:

ea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	10
Egg, Whole, Frozen	,,	376
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	83
Egg, Fresh	Pcs.	1,080,000
Umbrellas, Paper	,,	2,528
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	2,833
To Baltimore: Egg Yolk, Dried	Pls.	36
Umbrellas, Paper	Pcs.	5,200

To Boston:

Cotton, Raw, Bls 156.	Pls.	598
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	8

To Providence:

Brassware	,,	11
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	654

To Scranton:

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 10	Pls.	10

To Buffalo

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 100	Pls.	98.12
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	12
,, Sheep's	,,	28

To St. Louis.

Nutgalls	,,	525

To Chicago:

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 40	Pls.	39.78
Intestines, Sheep's, Salted	,,	42
Hair Nets	Kk Tls.	580

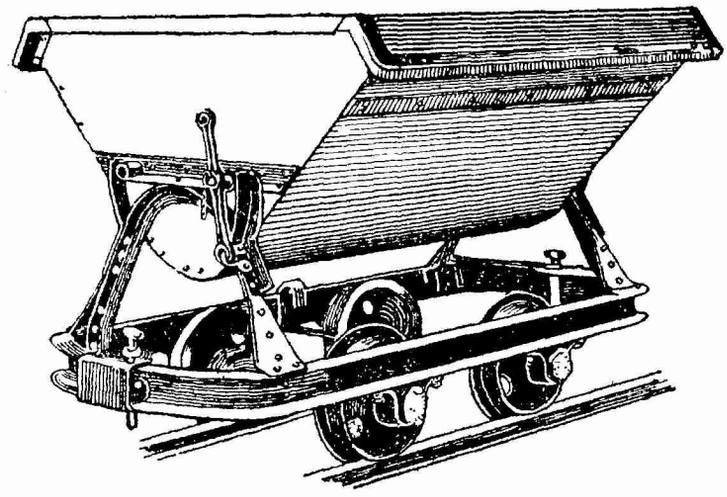
To Huntingdon.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 65	Pls.	64.04

To New York

Silk, Raw, Re reeled: White, other Ports, Bls. 66	Pls.	67.00
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 459	,,	458.05

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



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Peking Manila Iloilo

31-287

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.

U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.

U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.

U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A.M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

Jan. 23, 1925, Crim. No. 729, U. S. v. P. Coyne; on motion to transfer defendant to navy authorities; granted.

„ 26, „ „ „ 730, U. S. v. J. Morrison; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

Jan. 23, 1925, Cause No. 2555 In re estate of Tom D. Gunn, deceased; order admitting will to probate.

„ 26, „ „ „ 2517, Butland v. Butland; decree.

(By the Commissioner)

Jan. 22, 1925, Civil No. 192, Chao Tse Yu v. R. Rouse; order of dismissal.

Jan. 26, 1925, Crim. No. 750, U. S. v. J. Morrison; sentence.

Assignments for Hearing:

Feb. 17, 1925, 10 am, C. No 2477, Dah Chung Printing Co. v. International Insurance Office Inc.

„ 18, „ 10 am, „ „ 2432, Vincent Jovoish v. Mark L. Moody.

„ 19, „ 10 am, „ „ 2466, Asia Banking Corporation v. F. H Himrod.

„ 20, „ 10 am, „ „ 1978, W. Van Buskirk, Trustee in Bankruptcy of Reid's Ltd. Inc. v. W. P. Strickland.

„ 26, „ 10 am, „ „ 2066, American Express Co. Inc. v. S Chaiet.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Jan. 22, 1925, Cause No. 2549, Thomas Petersen v. International Bye Products Co. Inc.; demurrer.

„ 23, „ „ „ 2555, In re estate of Tom D. Gunn, deceased; oath of executors; letters testamentary.

„ 23, „ „ „ 2556, Shanghai Building Co. Federal Inc. U. S. A.; complaint; summons issued.

(By the Commissioner)

Jan. 22, 1925, Civil No. 157, Robinson Piano Co. Ltd. v. C. Tenney; praecipe for execution.

„ 22, „ „ „ 192, Chao Tse Yu v. R. Rouse; motion for dismissal.

„ 23, „ Crim. „ 729, U. S. v. P. Coyne; complaint.

„ 26, „ „ „ 730, U. S. v. J. Morrison; complaint.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of	Cause No. 2500
DELTA FRANCES EATON,	Estate No. 566
Deceased.	NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Delta Frances Eaton, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before July 10, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

CLAUDE W. FREEMAN.
Administrator,
West China Mission,
Chengtu, China.

January 10, 1925.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of JEROME JOHN CACCIA, Deceased. | Cause No. 2524 | Estate No. 571. | NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Jerome J. Caccia, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before July 10, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

RACHEL CACCIA,
Executrix,
109, Boone Road
Shanghai, China.

January 10, 1925.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of ANNIE R. MORTON, Deceased. | Cause No. 2548 | Estate No. 574 | NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Annie R. Morton, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers to the undersigned on or before July 10, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

MANUELLA LUNCAN MORTON,
Executrix,
c/o Mary Farnham School,
South Gate,
Shanghai, China.

January 10, 1925.

In the United States Court for China

HARRIET HOWARD EVANS SWINEHART, Plaintiff, vs. Defendant. | Cause No. 2533 | Civil No. 961 | SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies: *GREETING:*

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

DUDLEY ELMER SWINEHART,

if found within the jurisdiction of this court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Jan. 5, 1925.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

The New Call of the East: "Boy, Catch me the Comacrib!"

ANNOUNCEMENT

THE COMMERCIAL & CREDIT INFORMATION BUREAU takes great pleasure in announcing to its friends and subscribers that the 1925 edition of THE COMACRIB DIRECTORY OF CHINA is now ready for distribution.

Copies may be obtained from the publishers at 29 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, or from any bookstore at M $10 per copy. Copies which have been contracted for will be delivered as soon as possible, or may be obtained at once by sending for them at the office of the publishers.

中國商務名錄

The Commercial and Credit Information Bureau

Proprietors and Publishers of The Comacrib Directory of China

29 Szechuen Road, Shanghai—P. O. Box 1022

Telephone: Central 7131 Cable Address "COMACRIB."

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	Temporarily Suspended
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			
Wusih ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36			
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38			
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38					
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33					
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02					
Pukow ... ... d.													10.00
Hsuchowfu ... d.													19.48
Tsinanfu ... ... d.													5.58
Tientsin Central a.													—
Do. d.													15.32
Tientsin East ... a.													15.42
Do. d.													—
Peking ... ... a.													—

T. P. L. Mail

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Peking ... ... d.													—
Tientsin East ... a.													—
Do. d.													9.35
Tientsin Central a.													—
Do. d.													10.06
Tsinanfu ... ... d.													19.36
Hsuchowfu ... d.													6.00
Pukow ... ... a.													16.02
Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	
Chinkiang ... d.					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	
Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	
Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46	
Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.23		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52	
Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32		
Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		
Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		

Temporarily Suspended

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts ... d.	6.45	8.15	9.45	11.20	13.05	14.55	16.40	18.20	20.05	21.50	23.40	1.20
Kiangwan ... ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.10	11.50	13.30	15.24	17.06	18.49	20.34	22.19	0.09	1.45
Tientungan ... ... d.	7.16	8.46	10.16	11.56	13.36	15.30	17.12	18.55	20.40	22.25	0.15	1.51
Shanghai North ...a.	7.20	8.50	10.20	12.00	13.40	15.35	17.16	19.00	20.43	22.30	0.20	1.55

Shanghai North ...d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.35	12.20	14.00	15.55	17.30	19.15	21.00	22.50	0.35
Tientungan ... ...d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.40	12.25	14.06	16.00	17.36	19.21	21.06	22.56	0.46
Kiangwan ... ...d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.47	12.32	14.13	16.07	17.43	19.28	21.13	23.03	0.47
Woosung Forts... ...a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18.10	19.53	21.40	23.30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. *These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday. S. Sleeping Cars

(Subject to alteration at a moment's notice)

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table

Shanghai North to Zahkou **Down** (Main Line) Zahkou to Shanghai North **Up**

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R.
		*		*	*			*
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15
Jessfield.....dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30
Siccawei.....dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction.....dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50
Shanghai South.....dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.05*	*13.21*	*15.36*	*17.16*	*18.16*	*19.30*
Lunghaw Junction.....arr.	.	*8.21*	*9.21*	*13.43*	*15.48*	*17.32*	*18.33*	*19.58*
Sungkiang.....dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29
Kashai.....dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16
Kashing.....dep.	7.05	10.33	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46
Yehzah.....dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	(a)	..	..	22.17
Changan.....dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	....	..	..	22.51
Hangchow.....dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	....	..	..	23.45
Zahkou.....arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	....	..	..	24.00

STATIONS	Fast Local	Fast Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Express R.
		*	*		*			*
Zahkou.....d	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Hangchow.....d	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Changan.....d	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
Yehzah.....d	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
Kashing.....d	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Kashai.....d	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	(a)	20.46
Sungkiang.....d	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction.....d	*8.37*	*9.37*	*11.37*	*13.52*	*16.07*	*18.41*	..	*22.17*
Shanghai South.....a	*8.45*	*9.51*	*11.55*	*14.10*	*16.25*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
L'hwa Junction.....d	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Siccawei.....d	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Jessfield.....d	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North.....a	.	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao.....dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30
Kenshangmun.....dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45
Hangchow.....dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	...	...	17.56	21.57
Zahkou.....arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	...	...	18.15	22.15

Zahkou.....dep.	7.45	9.49	11.40	—	—	18.30	23.25
Hangchow.....dep.	8.06	10.11	12.01	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Kenshangmun.....dep.	8.17	10.22	12.17	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Konzenchiao.....arr.	8.30	10.35	12.30	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15

Note:—The two Night Express Trains suspend running until further notice. Trains marked with* are in connection with S. N. L. trains at Shanghai North.
R=Restaurant.